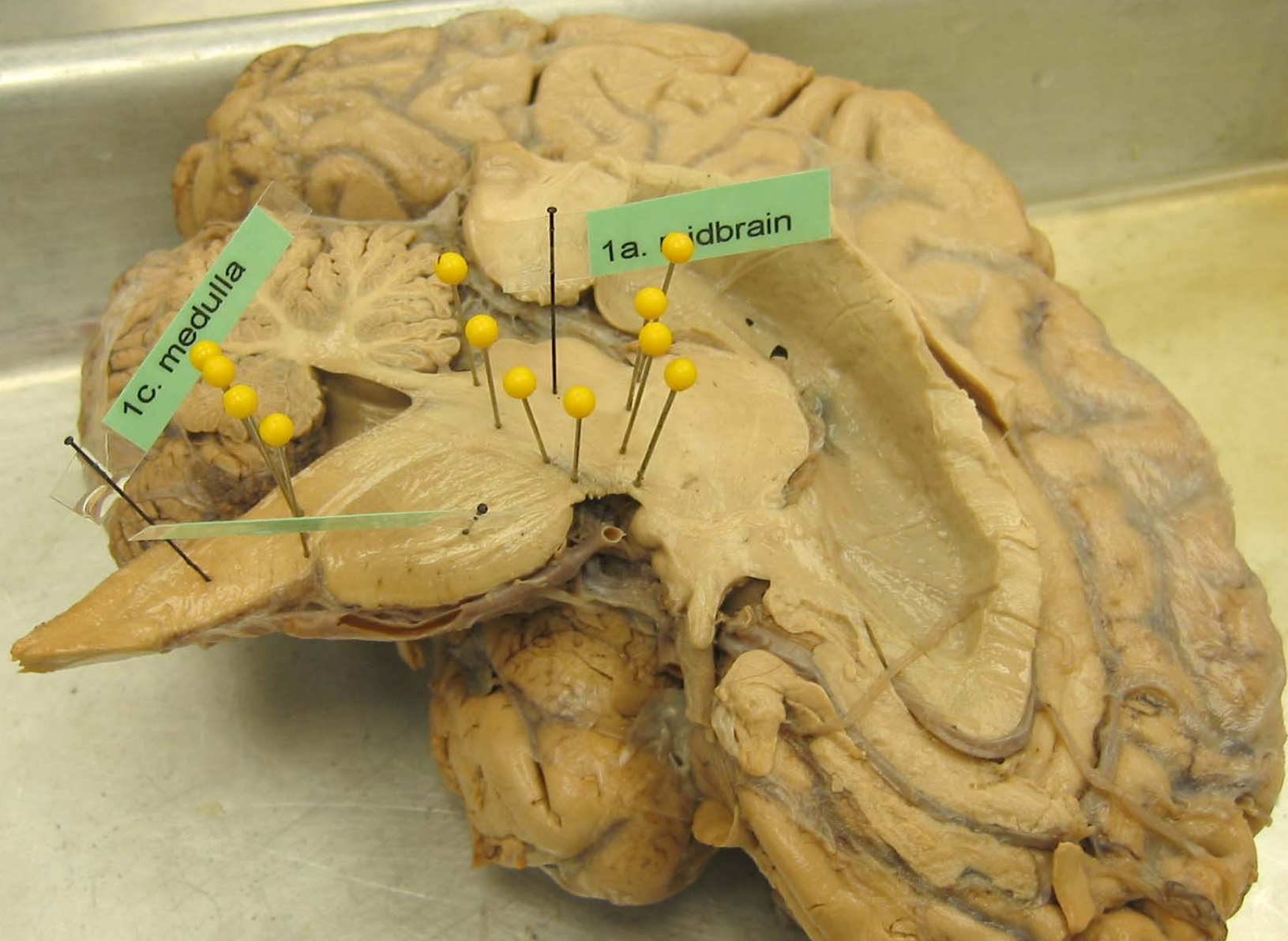


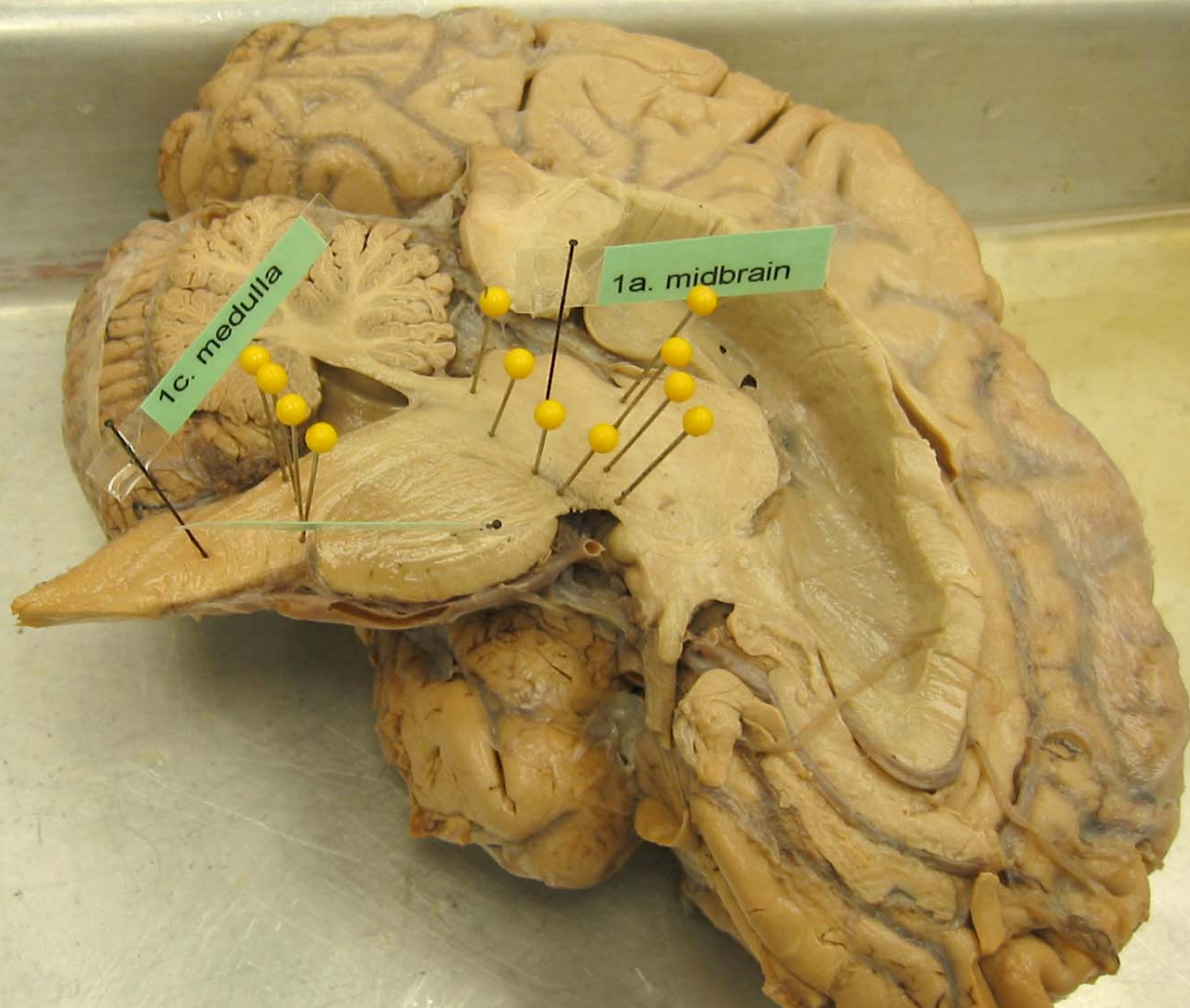


1c. medulla

1a. midbrain



1b. pons



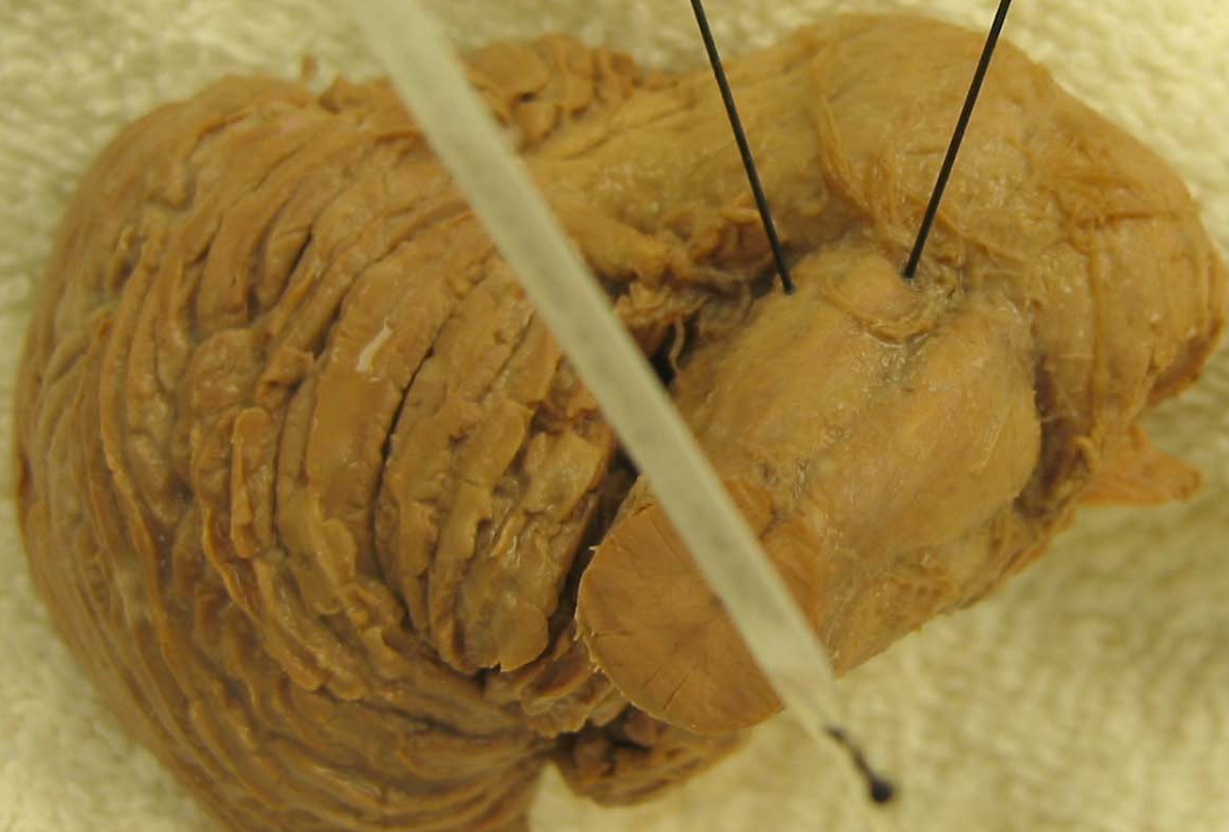
1c. medulla

1a. midbrain



2c. olive

2a. pyramid



2c. olive

2a. pyramid



2a. pyramid

2c. olive

2b. pyramidal decussa



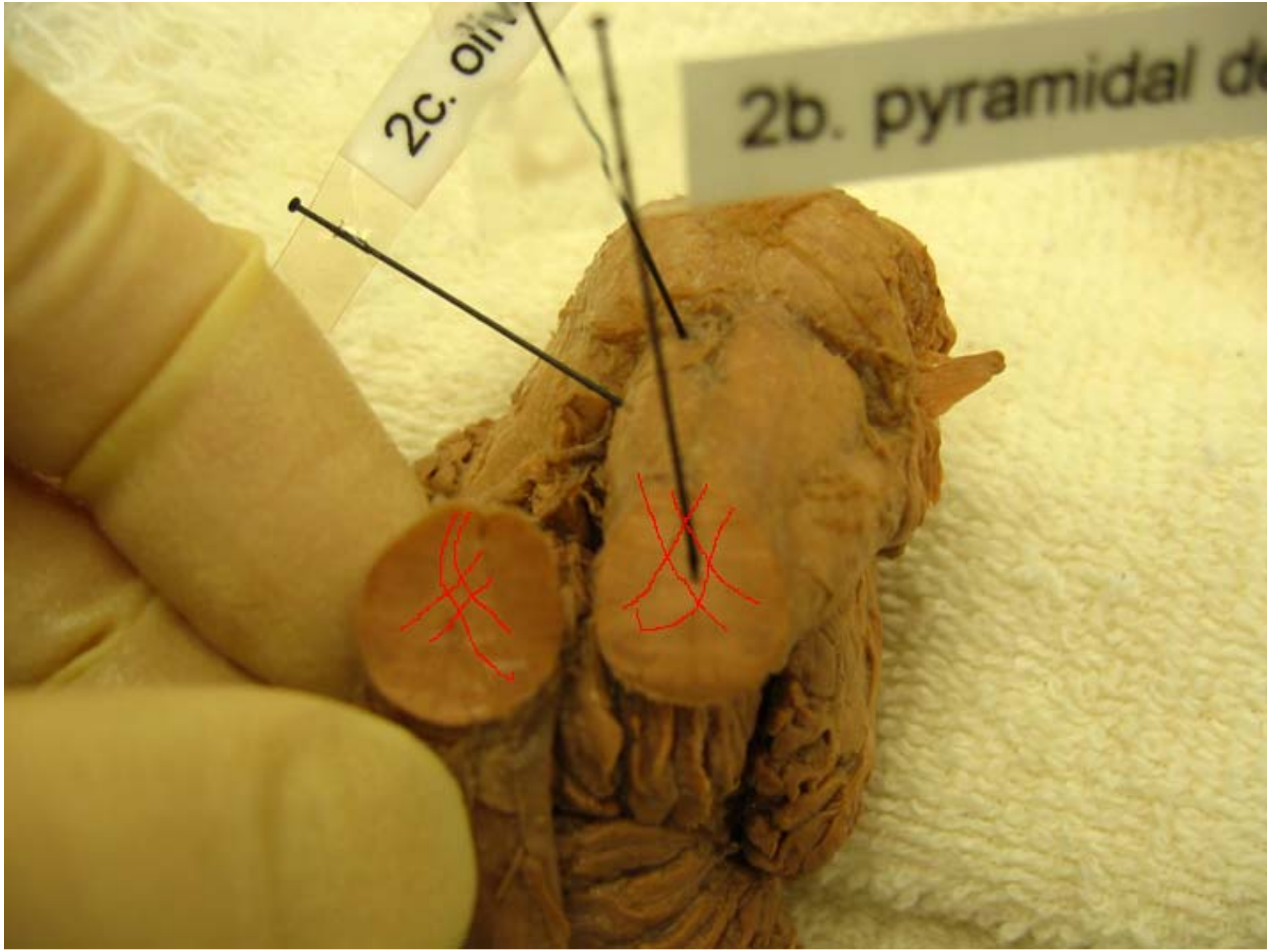
2c. oliv

2b. pyramidal d



2c. olive

2b. pyramidal d



2c. oliv

2b. pyramidal d

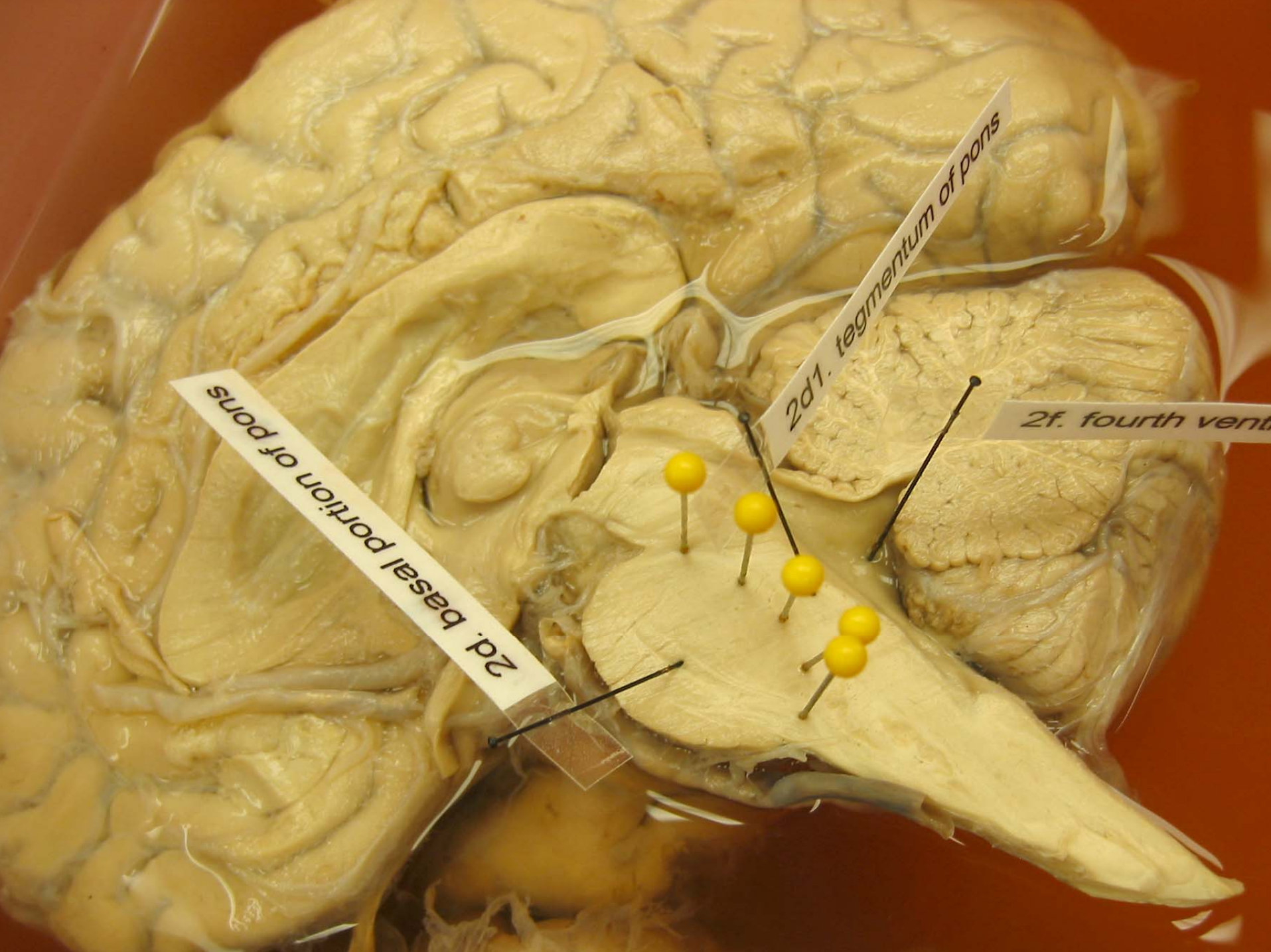


2a. pyramid

2c. olive

2b. pyramidal decussa

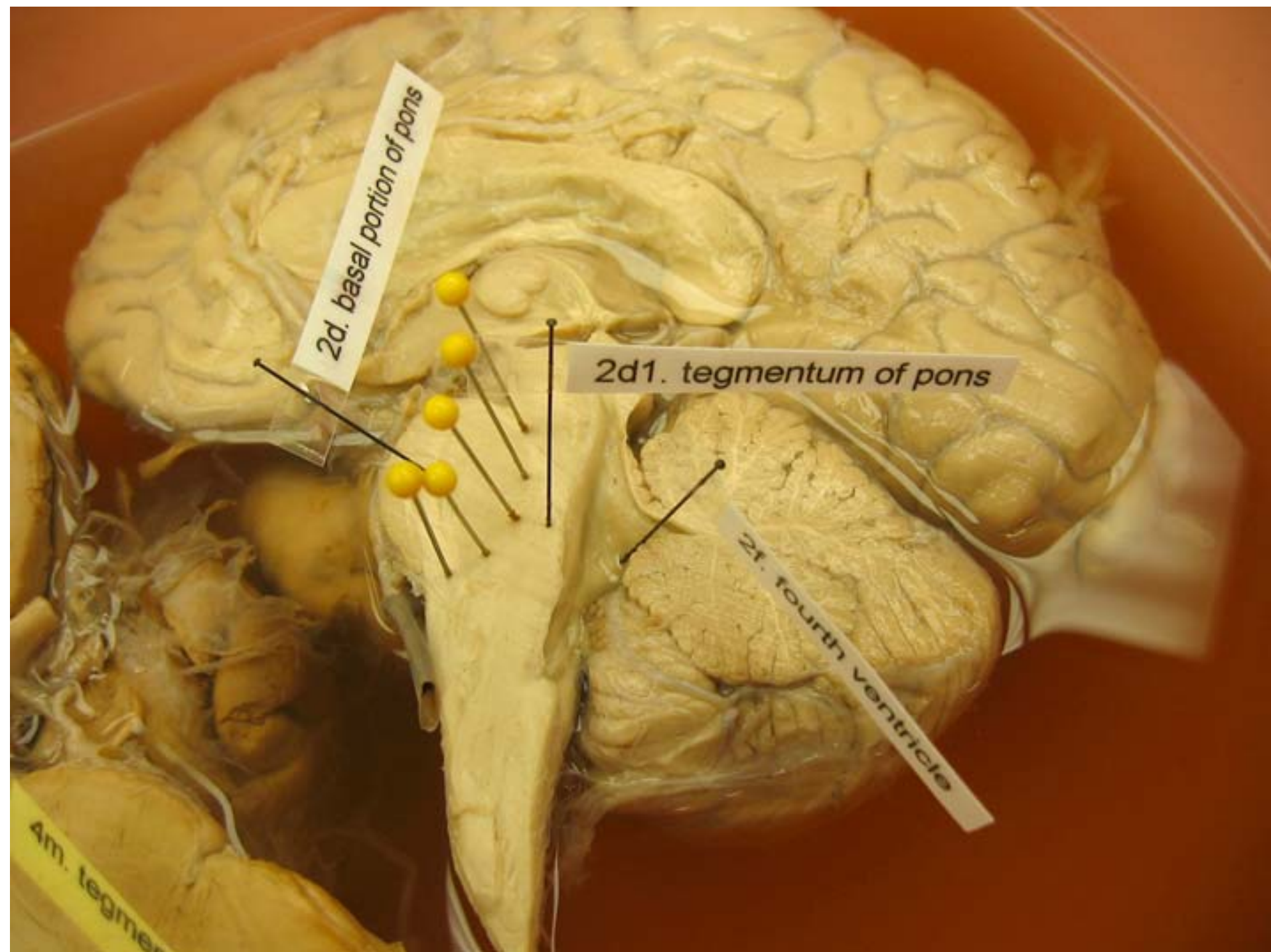




2d. basal portion of pons

2d1. tegmentum of pons

2f. fourth ventricle



2d. basal portion of pons

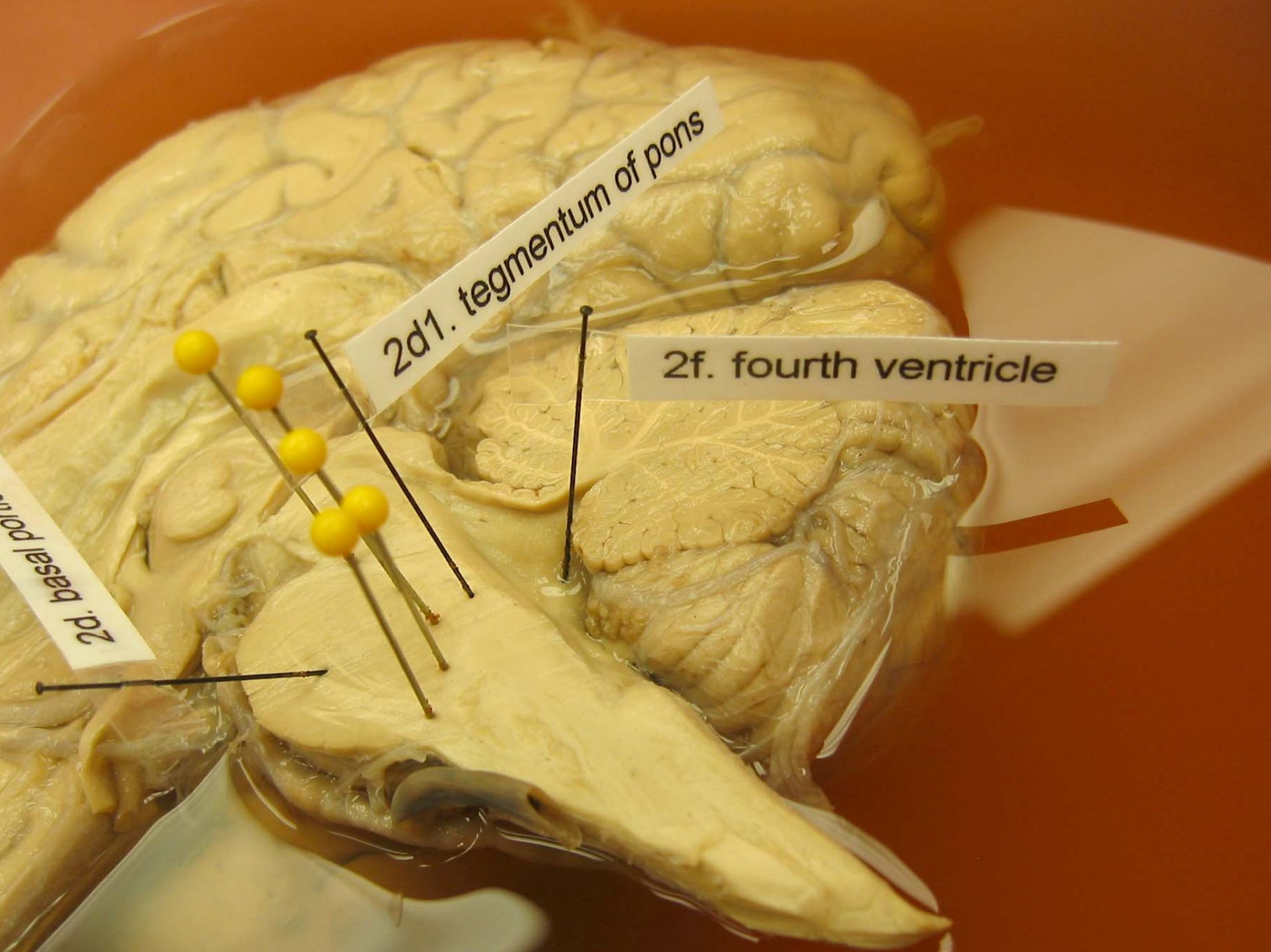
2d1. tegmentum of pons

2f. fourth ventricle

4m. tegmentum

2e. basilar sulcus





2d1. tegmentum of pons

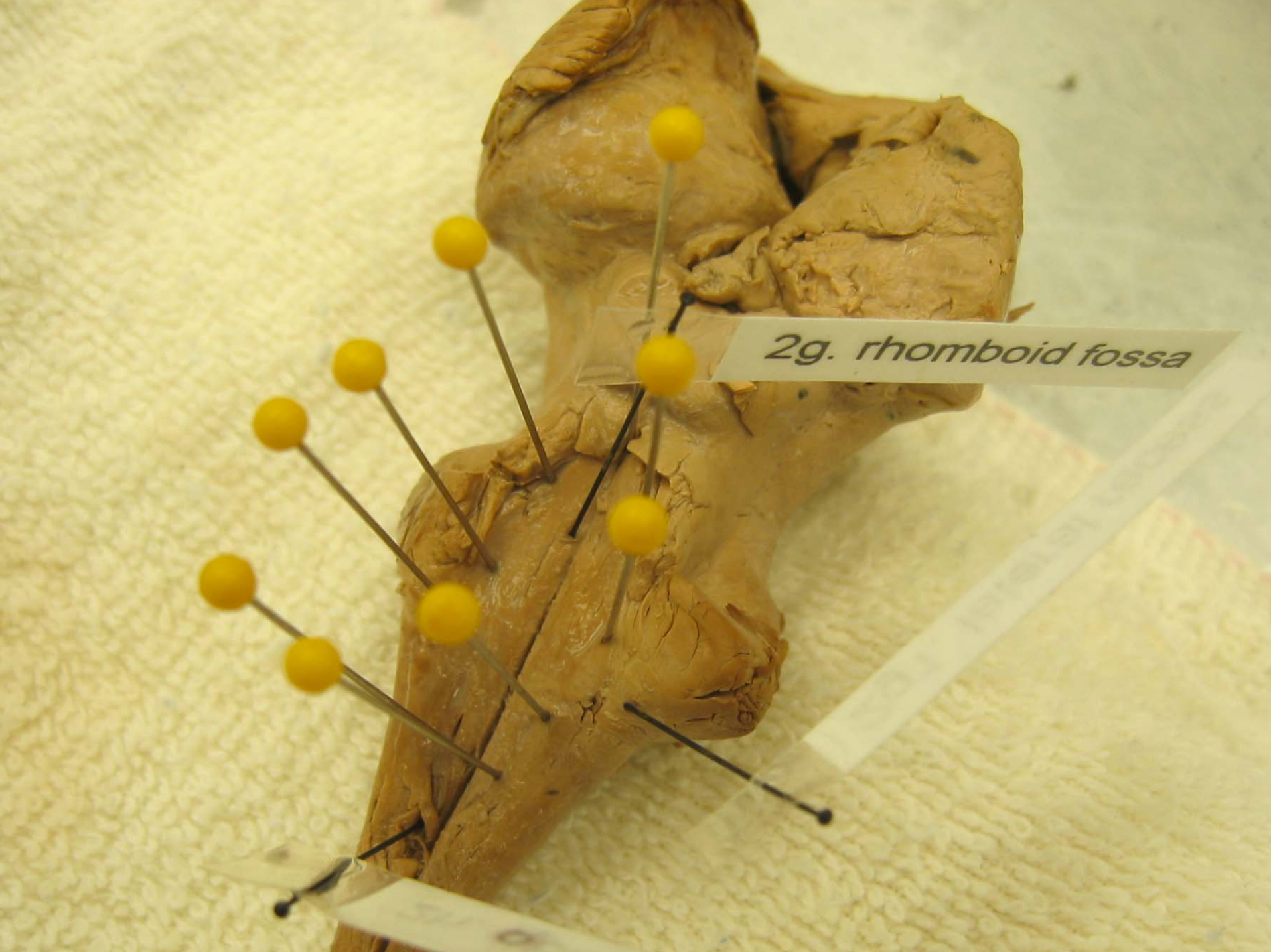
2f. fourth ventricle

2d. basal part

2e. basilar sulcus

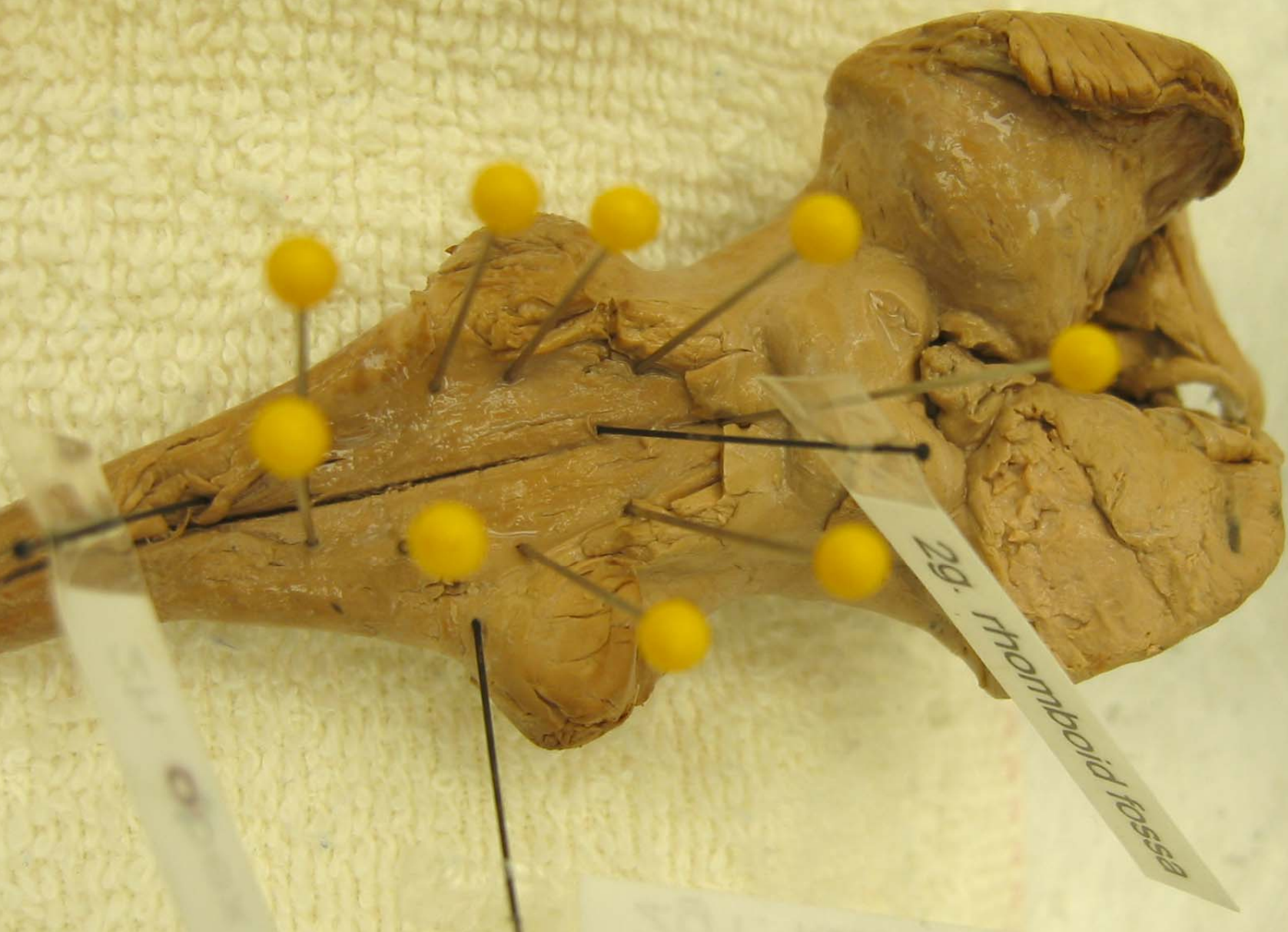
2f1. choroid plexus





A photograph of an anatomical specimen, likely a bone, mounted on a white textured surface. The bone is light brown and has several yellow-headed pins inserted into it. A small white label with black text is attached to the bone. The text on the label reads "2g. rhomboid fossa".

2g. rhomboid fossa



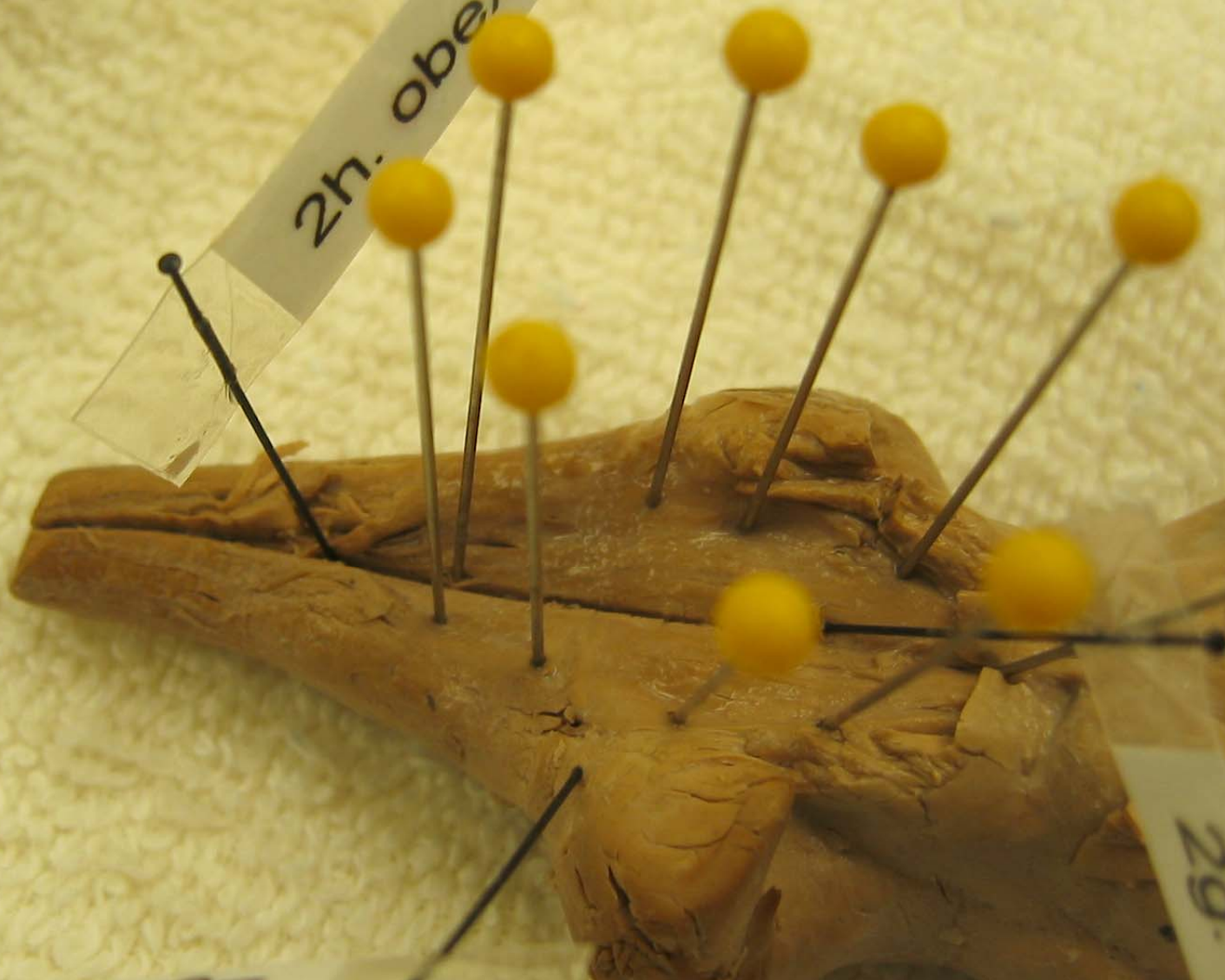
29. Thyroid Gland

29. rhomboid fossa

291. lateral recess



2h. obex





2k. inferior cerebellar pe

The image shows a dissected anatomical specimen, likely a cerebellar peduncle, with a yellowish-tan color and a fibrous texture. A black pin is used to hold the specimen open. The specimen is placed on a white, textured surface, possibly a paper towel. A small, rectangular, light-colored label is attached to the specimen with a black pin. The label contains the text '2k. inferior cerebellar pe' in black, sans-serif font. The specimen has a complex, branching shape with several smaller, rounded structures at the top and a long, tapering structure extending downwards. The overall appearance is that of a preserved biological specimen.



2l. middle cerebellar peduncle

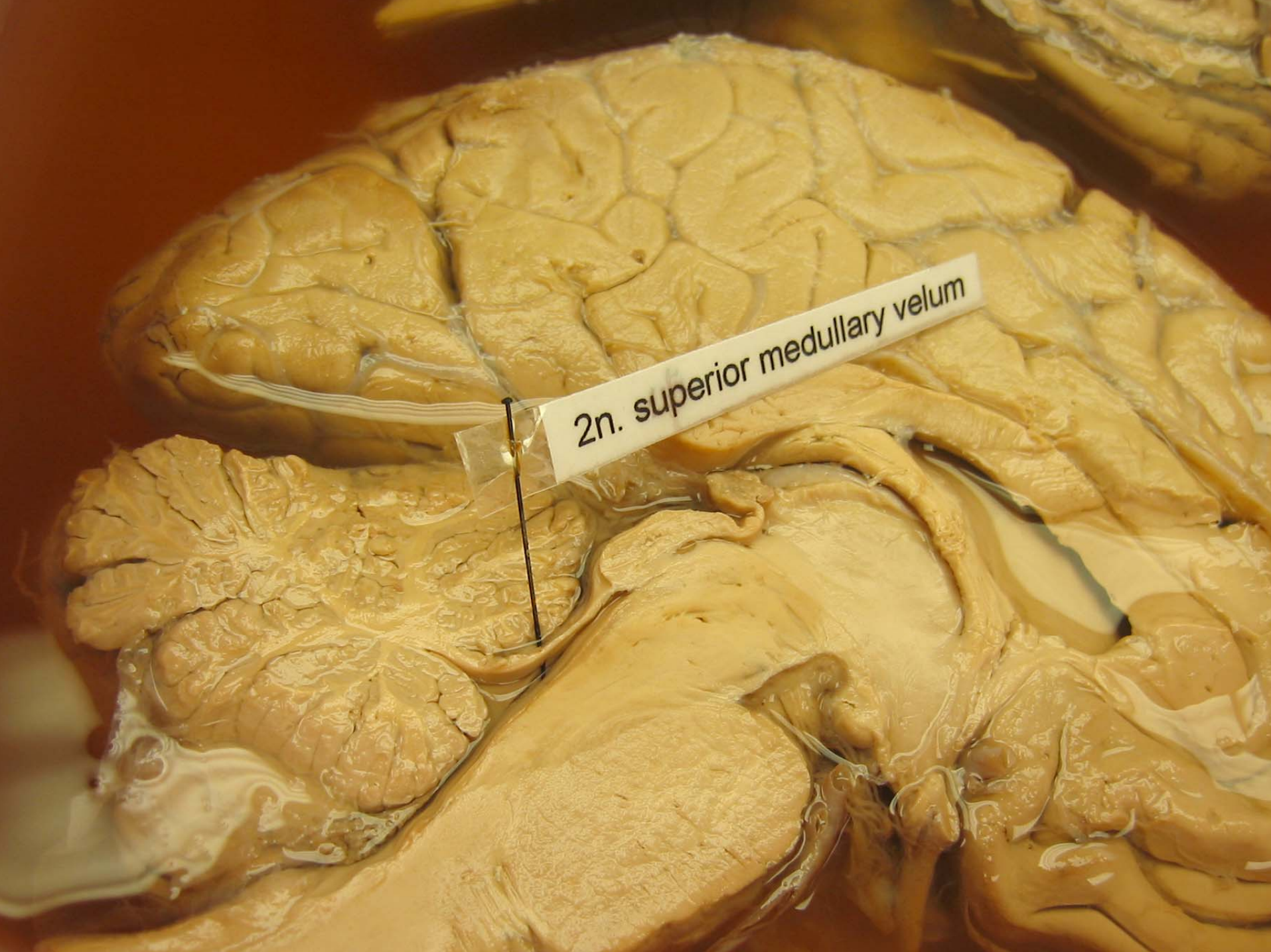
2m. superior cerebellar peduncle



2l. middle cerebellar peduncle

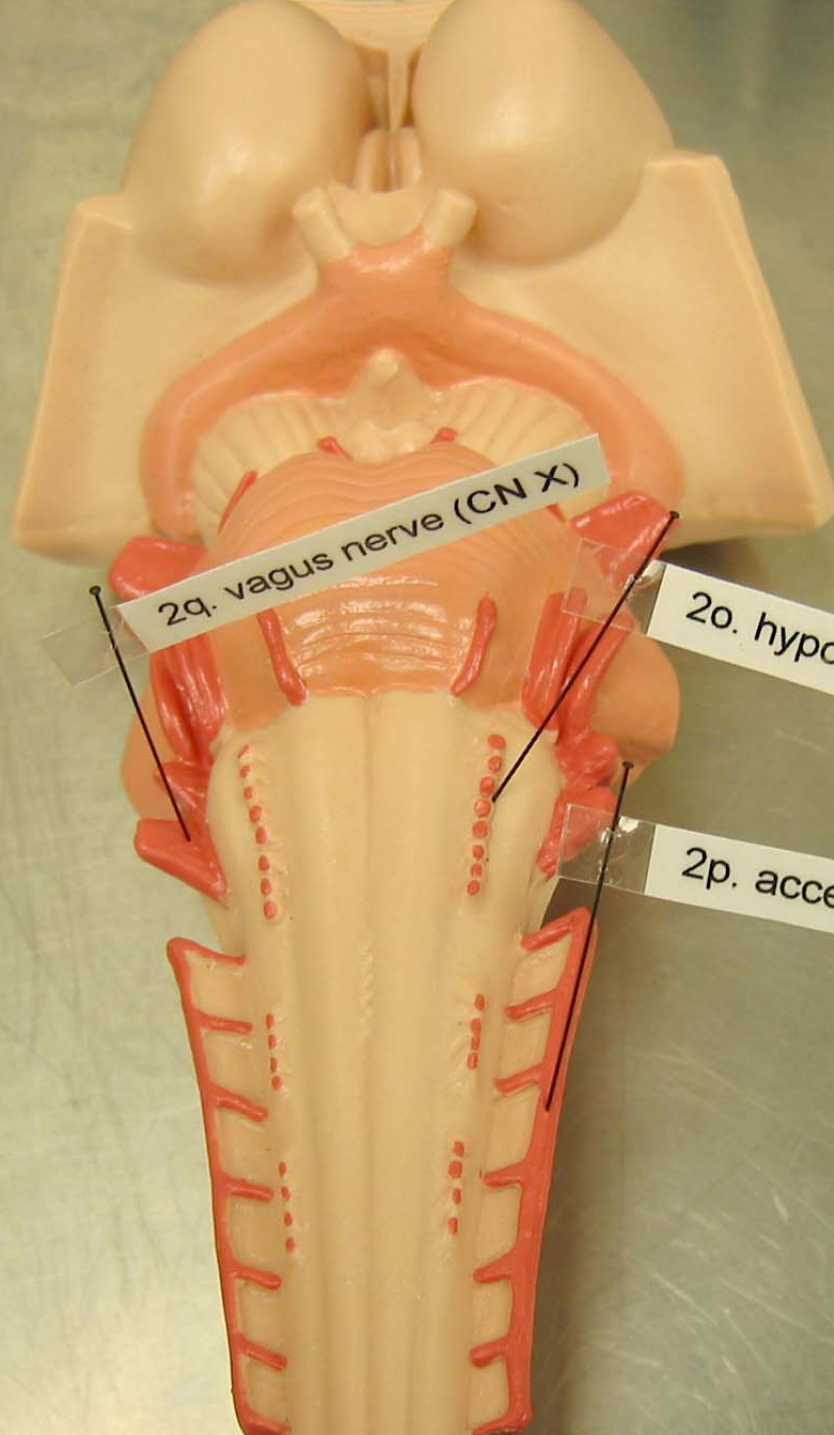


2m. superior cerebellar peduncle



2n. superior medullary velum

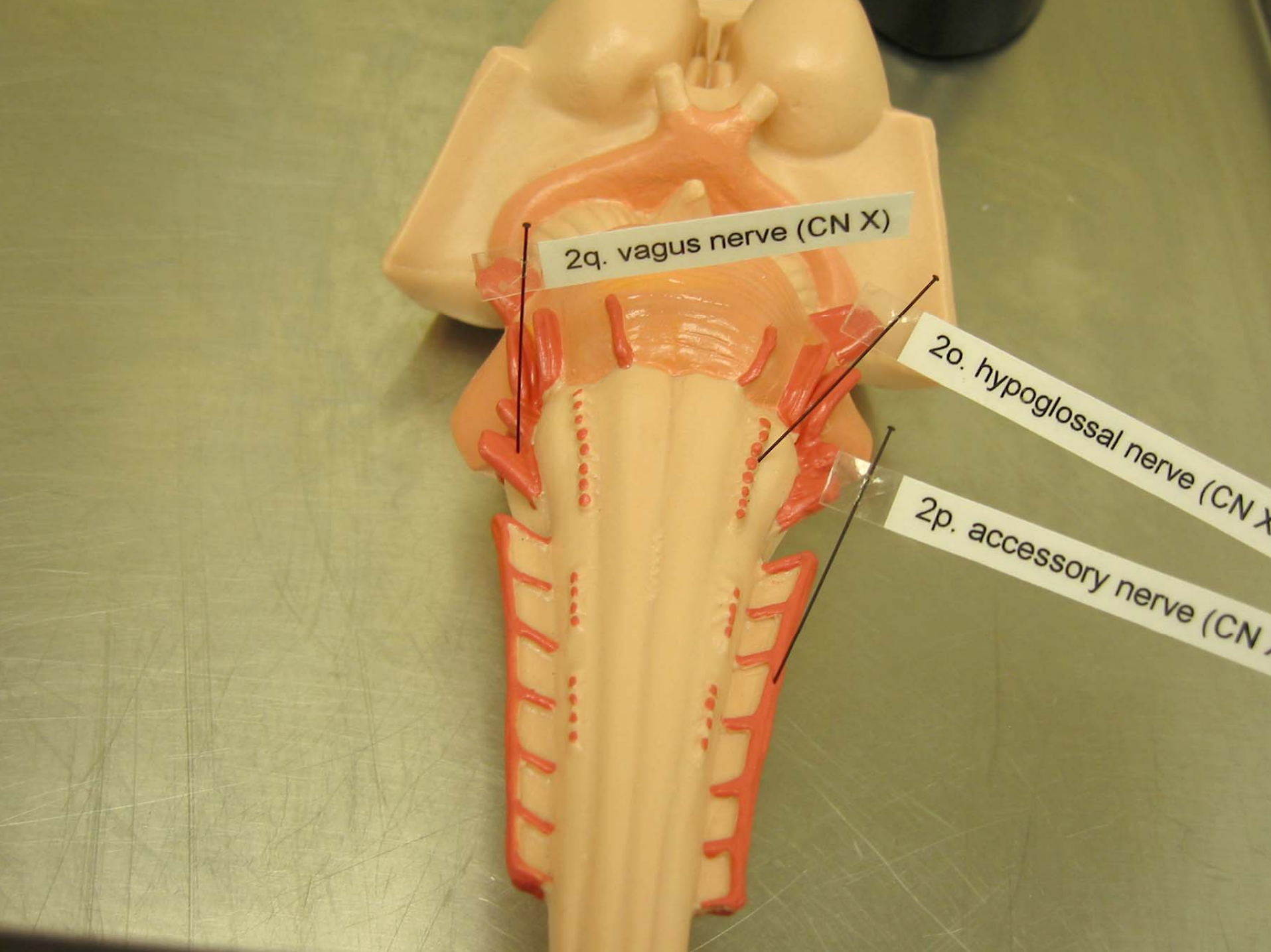
This image shows a detailed anatomical dissection of a brain specimen, specifically focusing on the superior medullary velum. The tissue is a pale, yellowish-tan color and has a highly folded, lobulated appearance. A small, white, rectangular label with black text is placed over the dissection, held in place by a thin black thread. The label reads "2n. superior medullary velum". The dissection reveals the underlying structure of the velum, which is a part of the cerebellar vermis. The surrounding tissue shows the characteristic gyri and sulci of the cerebellar cortex.



2q. vagus nerve (CN X)

2o. hypoglossal nerve (CN XII)

2p. accessory nerve (CN XI)



2q. vagus nerve (CN X)

This anatomical model shows the posterior view of the human head and neck. The vagus nerve (CN X) is shown as a red structure emerging from the medulla and descending. The hypoglossal nerve (CN XII) is shown as a red structure emerging from the medulla and descending. The accessory nerve (CN XI) is shown as a red structure emerging from the medulla and descending. The model is made of a light-colored material, possibly plastic or wax, and is set against a green background.

2o. hypoglossal nerve (CN XII)

2p. accessory nerve (CN XI)

2s. vestibulo-cochlear nerve (CN VIII)

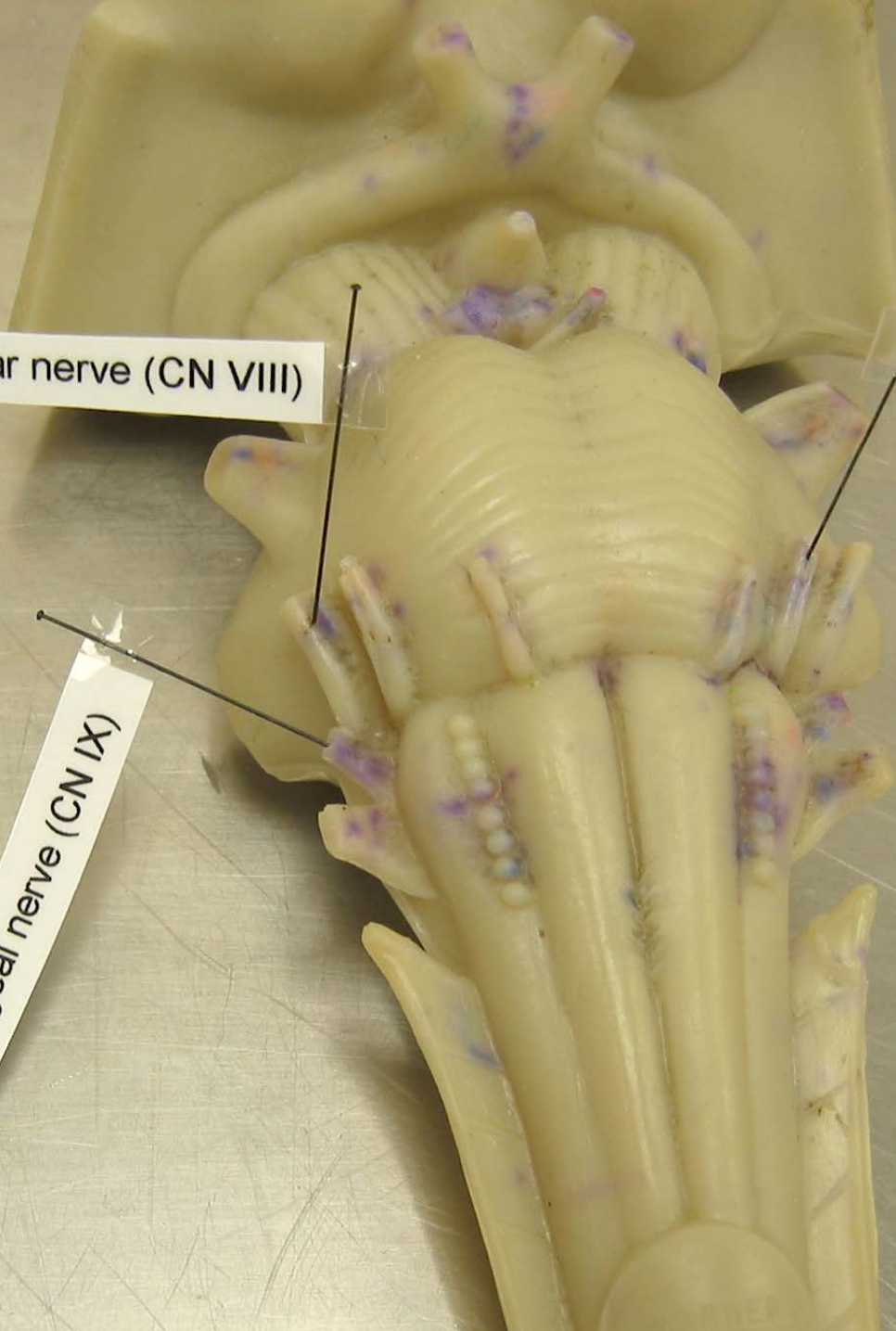
2t. Glossopharyngeal nerve (CN IX)

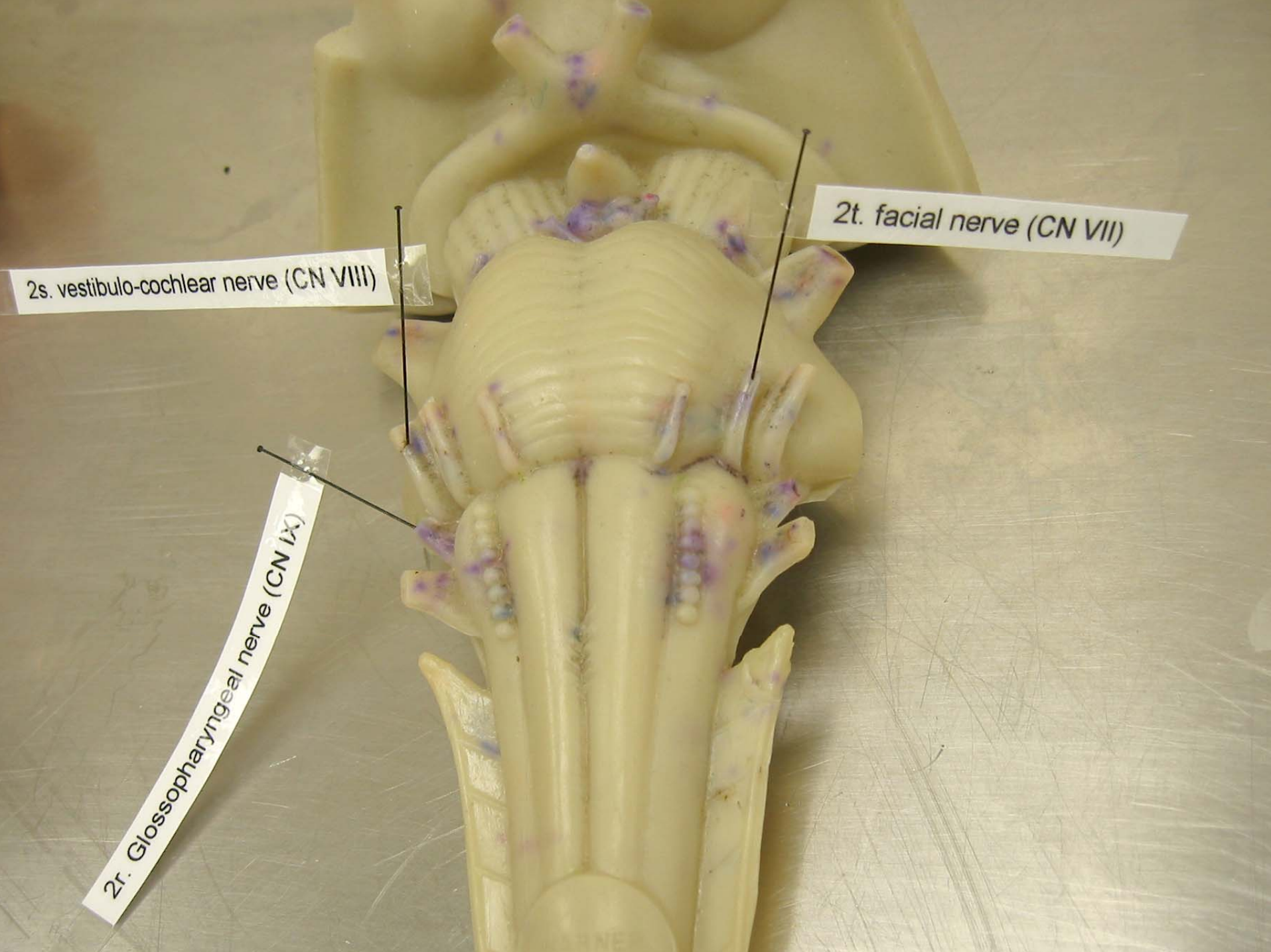


2s. vestibulo-cochlear nerve (CN VIII)

2t. facial nerve (CN VII)

2r. Glossopharyngeal nerve (CN IX)



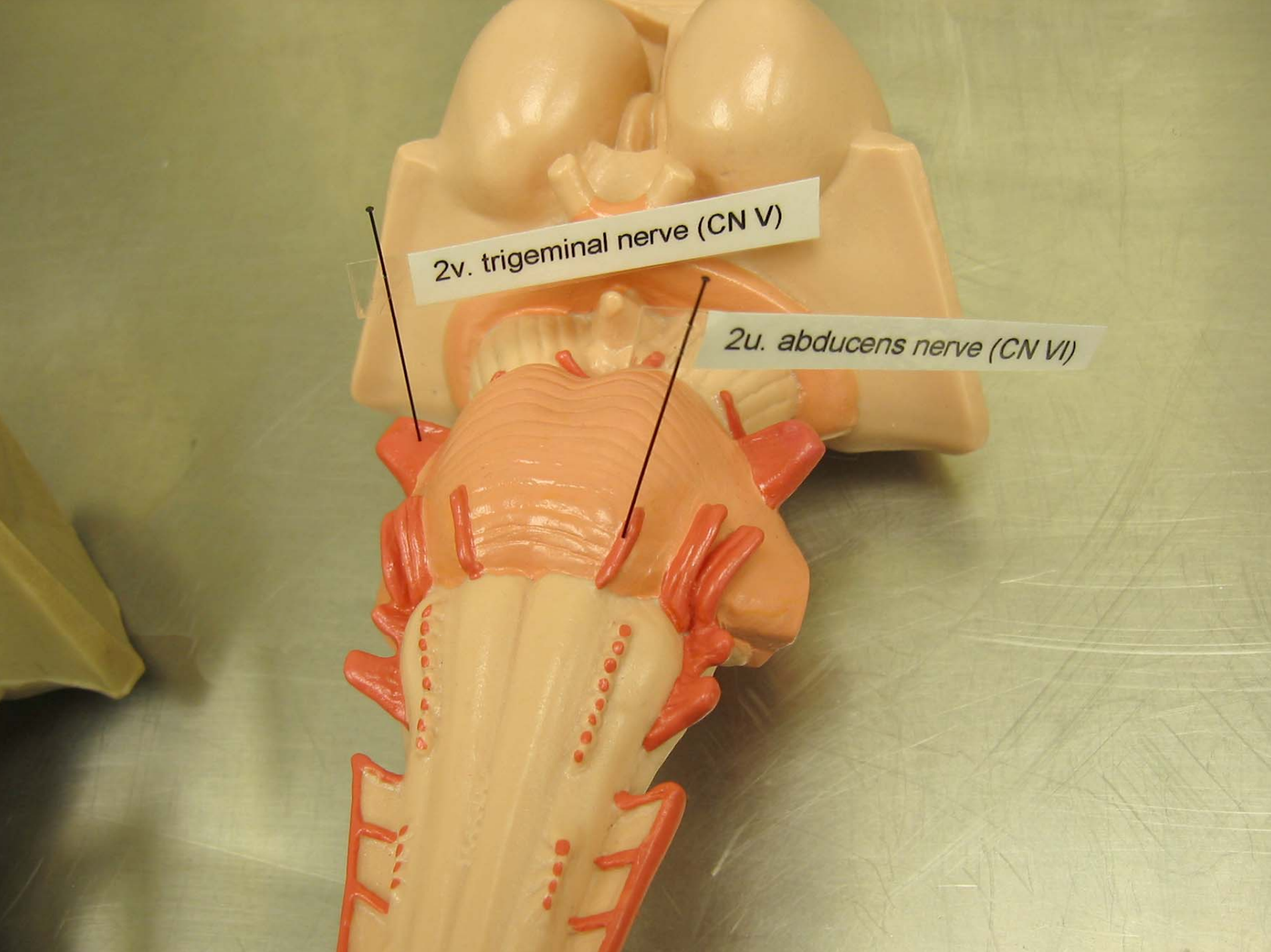


2s. vestibulo-cochlear nerve (CN VIII)

This image shows a detailed anatomical model of the human brainstem and the roots of the cranial nerves. The brainstem is the central, bulbous part of the brain, and the cranial nerves are the nerves that originate from the brain. The model is color-coded to show different structures: the brainstem is light yellow, the cranial nerve roots are purple, and the facial nerve (CN VII) is pink. The model is shown from a superior view, with the cranial nerve roots extending downwards. The labels are placed on the model to identify specific nerves: '2s. vestibulo-cochlear nerve (CN VIII)' points to the nerve root on the left side of the brainstem, '2t. facial nerve (CN VII)' points to the nerve root on the right side, and '2r. Glossopharyngeal nerve (CN IX)' points to the nerve root on the left side, below the vestibulo-cochlear nerve.

2t. facial nerve (CN VII)

2r. Glossopharyngeal nerve (CN IX)



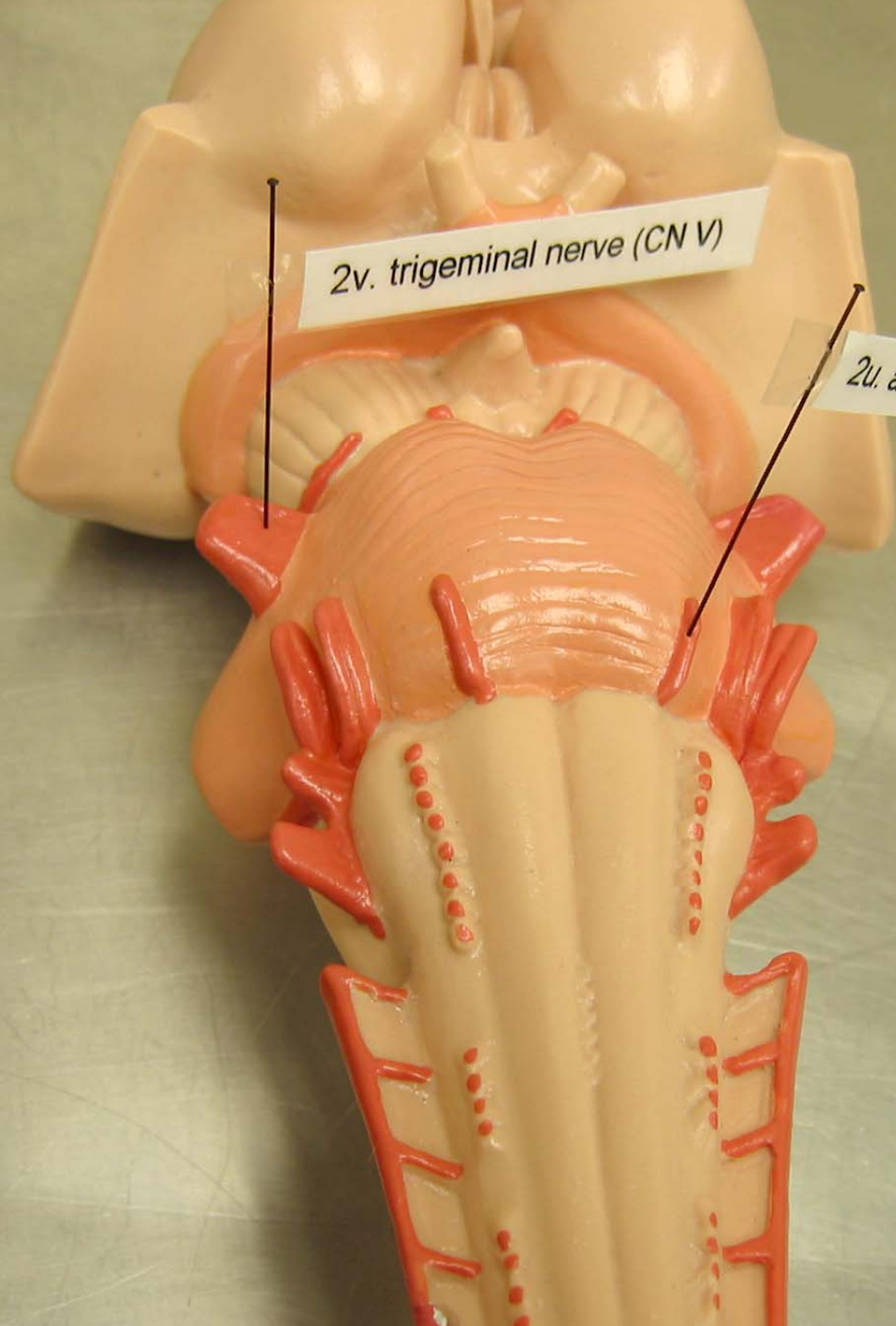
2v. trigeminal nerve (CN V)

This anatomical model shows the posterior view of the human head and neck. The brainstem is visible at the top, with the cerebellum and pons. The trigeminal nerve (CN V) is shown exiting the brainstem and traveling down the neck. The abducens nerve (CN VI) is shown exiting the brainstem and traveling down the neck. The model is made of a light-colored material, possibly plastic or wax, and is mounted on a base. The nerves are highlighted in red. The labels are on white cards with black text and lines pointing to the respective nerves.

2u. abducens nerve (CN VI)

2v. trigeminal nerve (CN V)

2u. abducens nerve (CN VI)





3a. vermis

3b. hemispheres



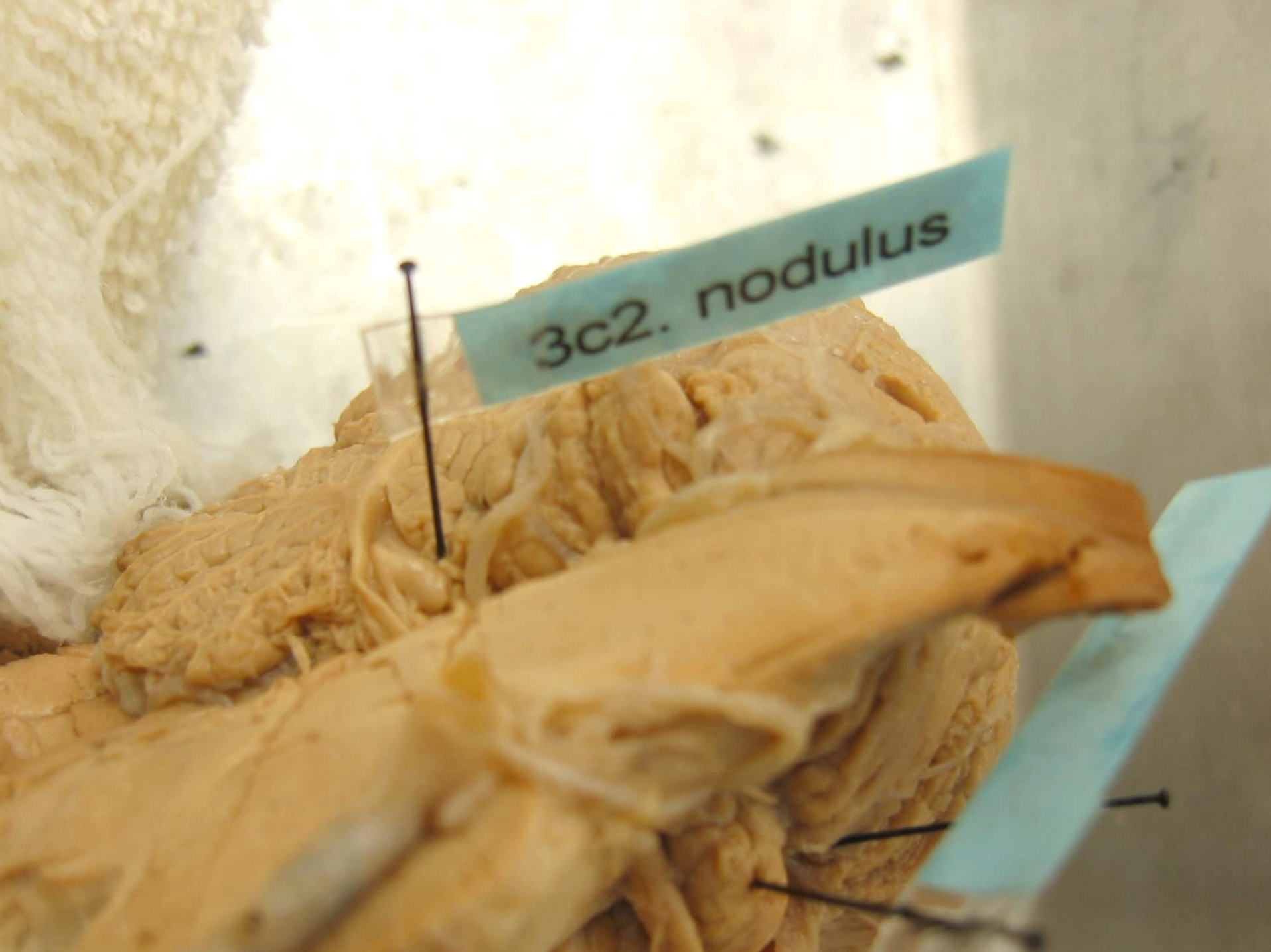


3c1. flocculus

This image shows a dissected anatomical specimen, likely a brain, with two labels. The label '3c1. flocculus' points to a small, rounded structure. The label '3d. dorsolateral fissure' points to a deep groove or fissure in the tissue. The specimen is light brown and has a complex, folded appearance.

3d. dorsolateral fissure

3c2. nodulus

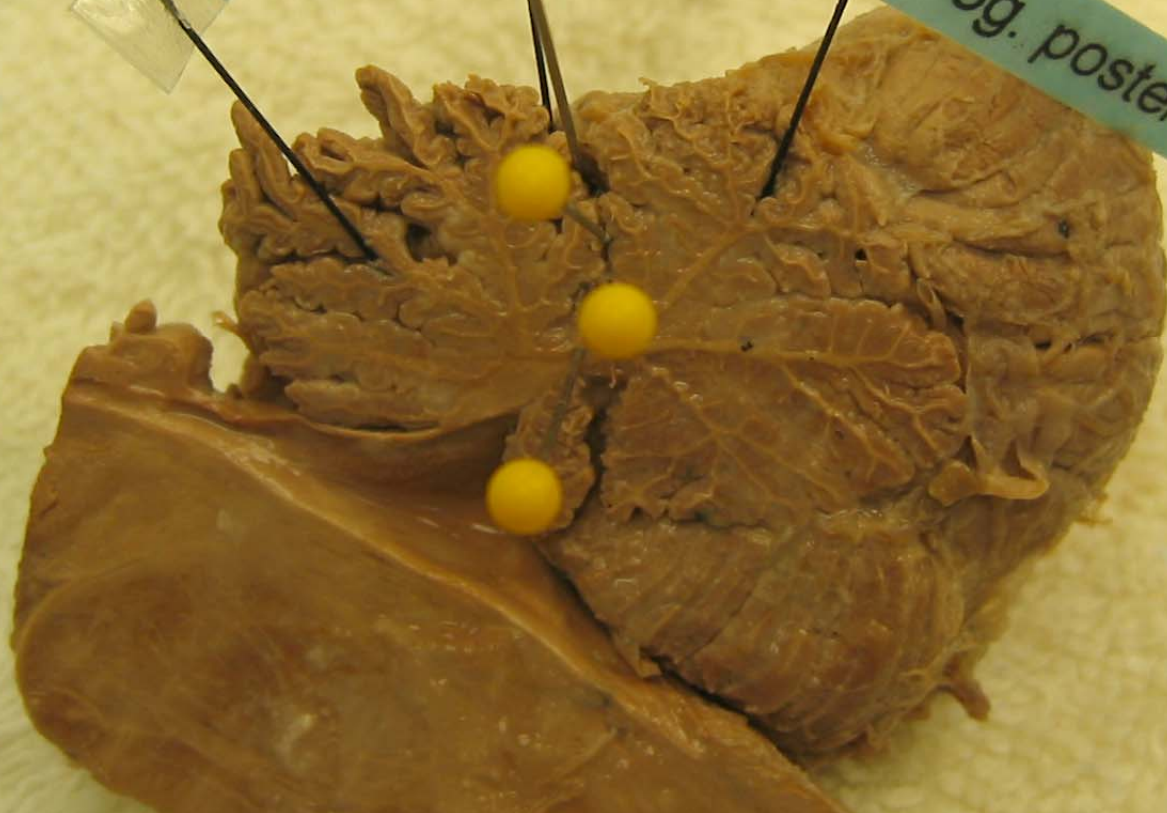




3e. anterior lobe

3f. primary fissure

3g. posterior lobe



3e. anterior lobe

3f. primary fissure

3g. posterior lobe



3h. tonsil



3i. folia





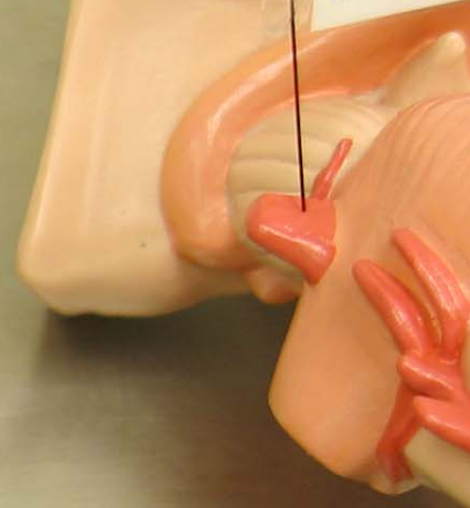
4a. optic nerve (CN II)

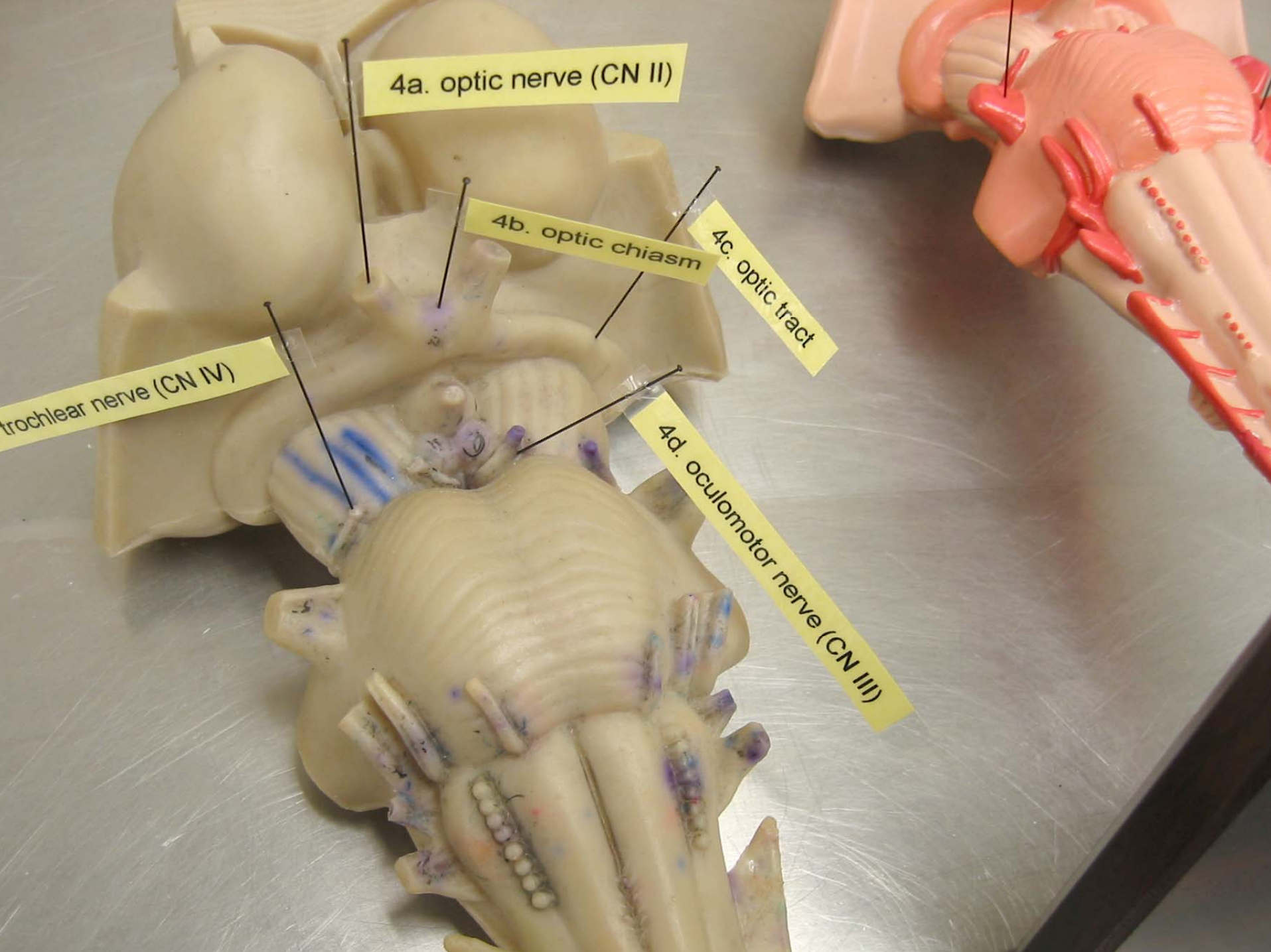
4b. optic chiasm

4c. optic tract

4e. trochlear nerve (CN IV)

4d. oculomotor nerve (CN III)





4a. optic nerve (CN II)

4b. optic chiasm

4c. optic tract

trochlear nerve (CN IV)

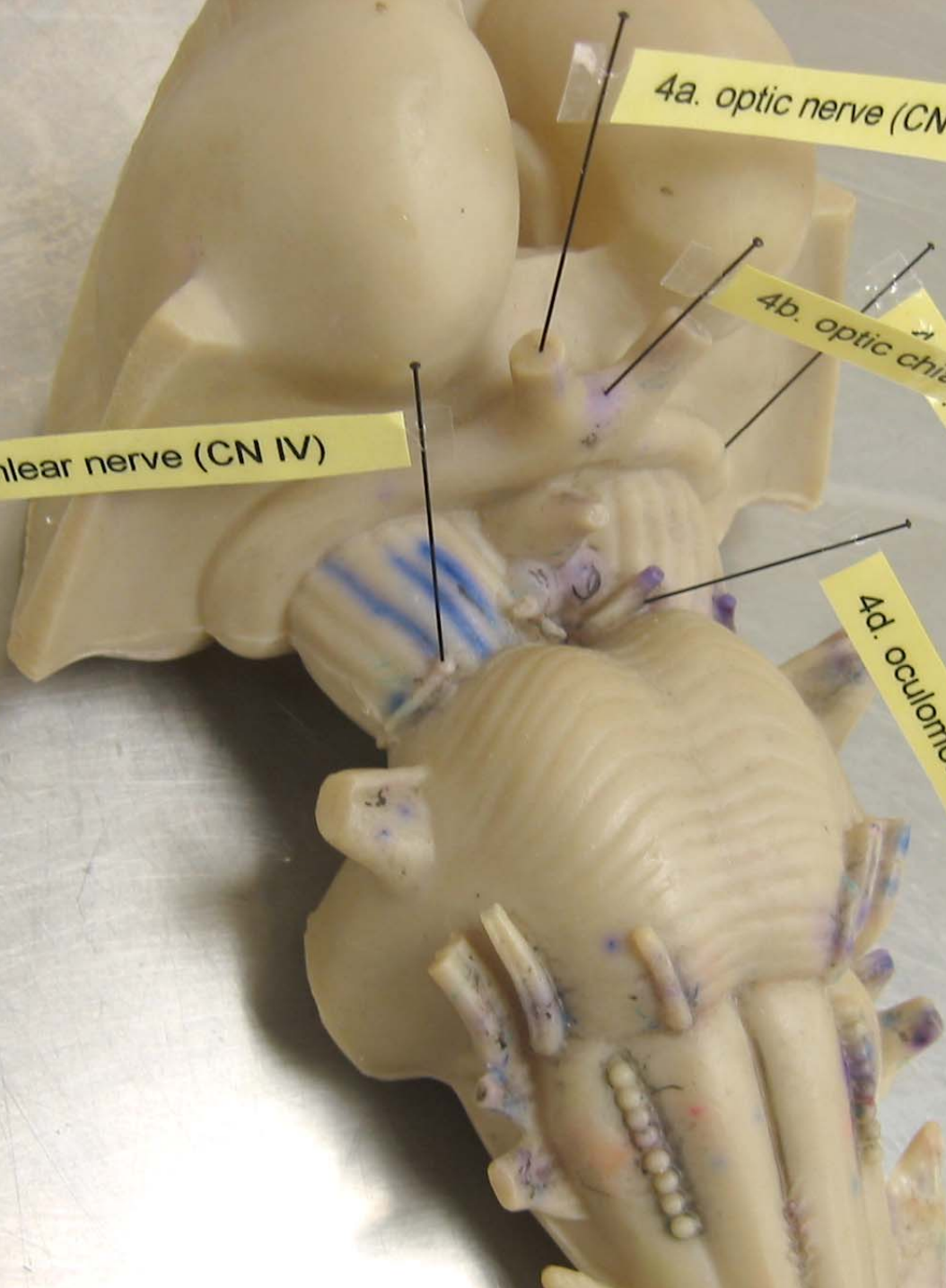
4d. oculomotor nerve (CN III)

4a. optic nerve (CN II)

4b. optic chiasm
4c. optic tract

4e. trochlear nerve (CN IV)

4d. oculomotor nerve (CN III)





4f. mammillary bodies



4jh. interpeduncular fossa

This anatomical model shows the brainstem and cerebellum. The brainstem is the central part, with the midbrain, pons, and medulla oblongata. The cerebellum is at the bottom, with its characteristic folded surface. The interpeduncular fossa is a depression between the two cerebral peduncles. The cerebral peduncle is the part of the brainstem that connects the cerebrum to the brainstem. The basis pedunculi is the part of the cerebral peduncle that is closest to the brainstem. The crus cerebri is the part of the cerebral peduncle that is furthest from the brainstem.

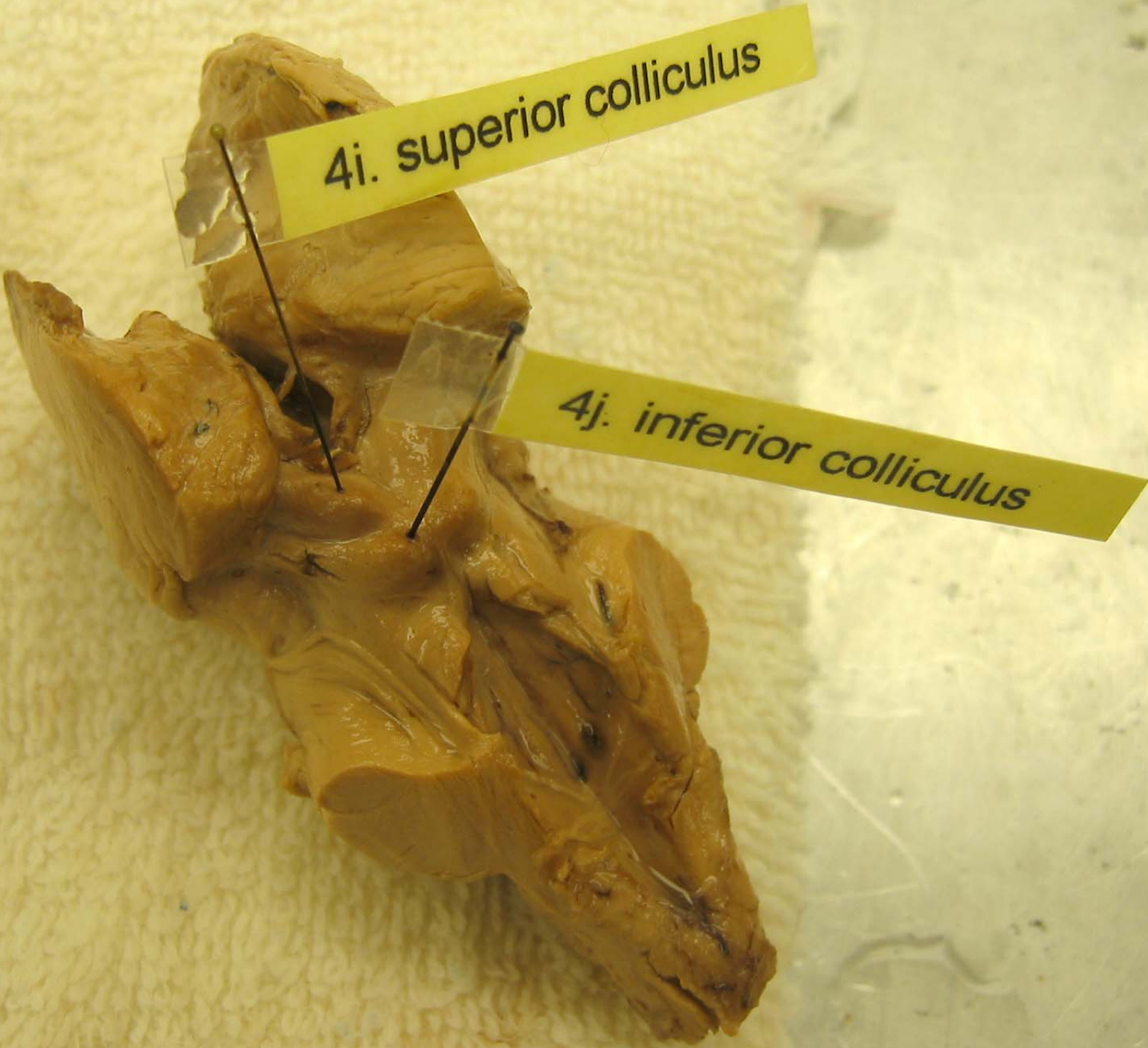
4g. cerebral peduncle
(basis pedunculi, crus cerebri)



4jh. interpeduncular fossa

This is an anatomical model of the brainstem and cerebellum, showing the midbrain, pons, medulla, and cerebellum. The model is made of a light brown, textured material. Two yellow labels with black text are attached to the model. The first label, '4jh. interpeduncular fossa', points to a small indentation between the two cerebral peduncles. The second label, '4g. cerebral peduncle (basis pedunculi, crus cerebri)', points to the large, rounded structure on the left side of the model.

4g. cerebral peduncle
(basis pedunculi, crus cerebri)



4i. superior colliculus

This image shows a coronal section of a brain specimen, likely from a rodent, resting on a white paper towel. Two yellow labels with black text are placed on the specimen. The first label, '4i. superior colliculus', has a black line pointing to a small, dark, circular structure on the dorsal surface of the midbrain. The second label, '4j. inferior colliculus', has a black line pointing to a larger, more rounded, and lighter-colored structure located ventrally to the superior colliculus. The brain tissue is a pale, yellowish-tan color, and various internal structures like the cerebral cortex and white matter tracts are visible.

4j. inferior colliculus



4i. superior colliculus

This image shows a dissected specimen of the midbrain, specifically the tectum. The superior colliculus is the larger, more rounded structure on the left, while the inferior colliculus is the smaller, more elongated structure on the right. They are connected by a narrow isthmus. The dissection is pinned to a white surface with two black pins. The labels are yellow with black text.

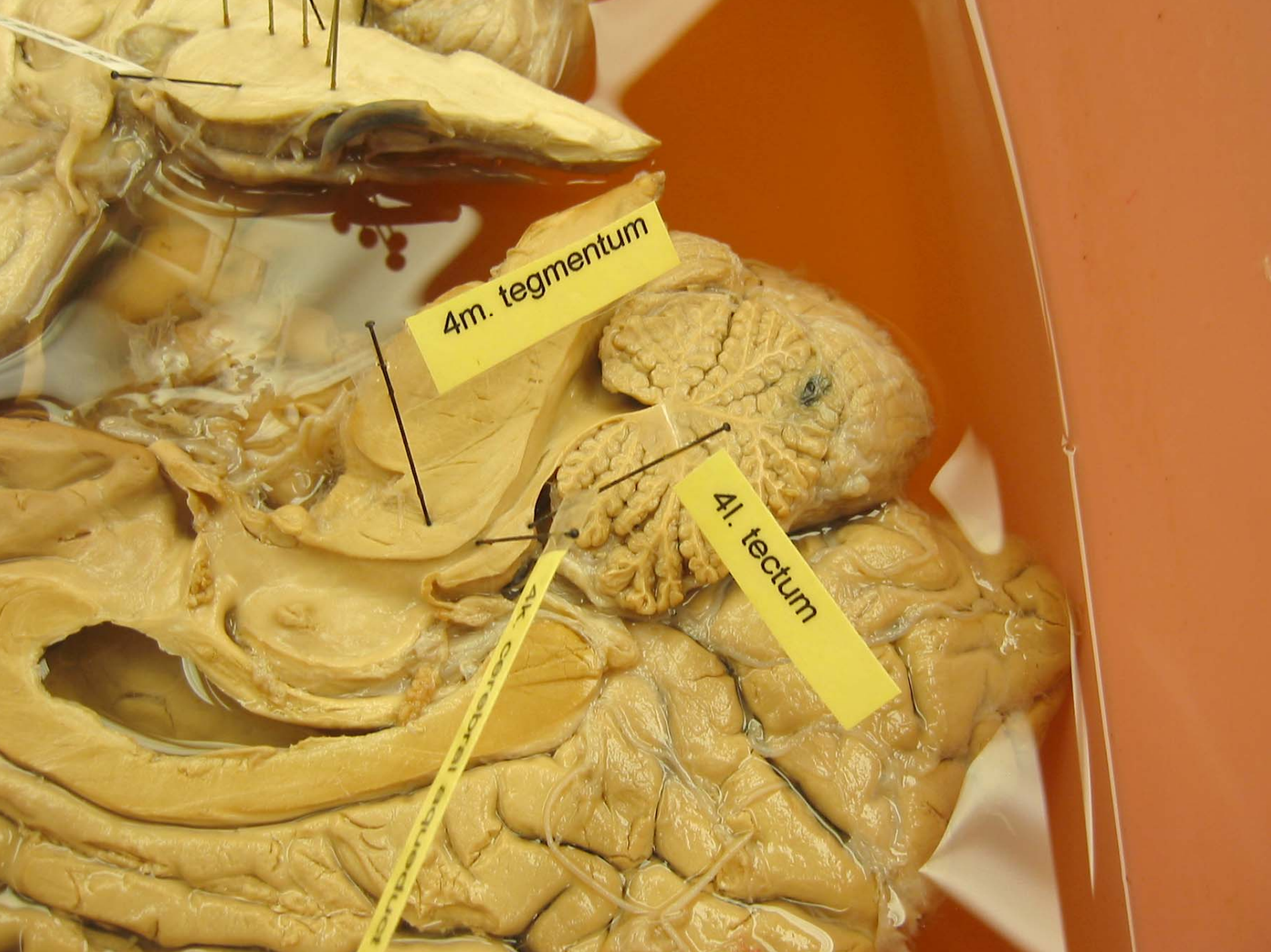
4j. inferior colliculus



4m. tectum

4l. tectum

4k. cerebral aqueduct



4m. tegmentum

4l. tectum

ax. cerebri aqueductus



5c. basilar artery

5f. superior cerebellar artery

5e. anterior inferior cerebellar artery

5b. anterior spinal artery

5a. vertebral artery



5c. basilar artery

5f. superior cerebellar artery

5e. anterior inferior
cerebellar artery

5b. anterior spinal artery

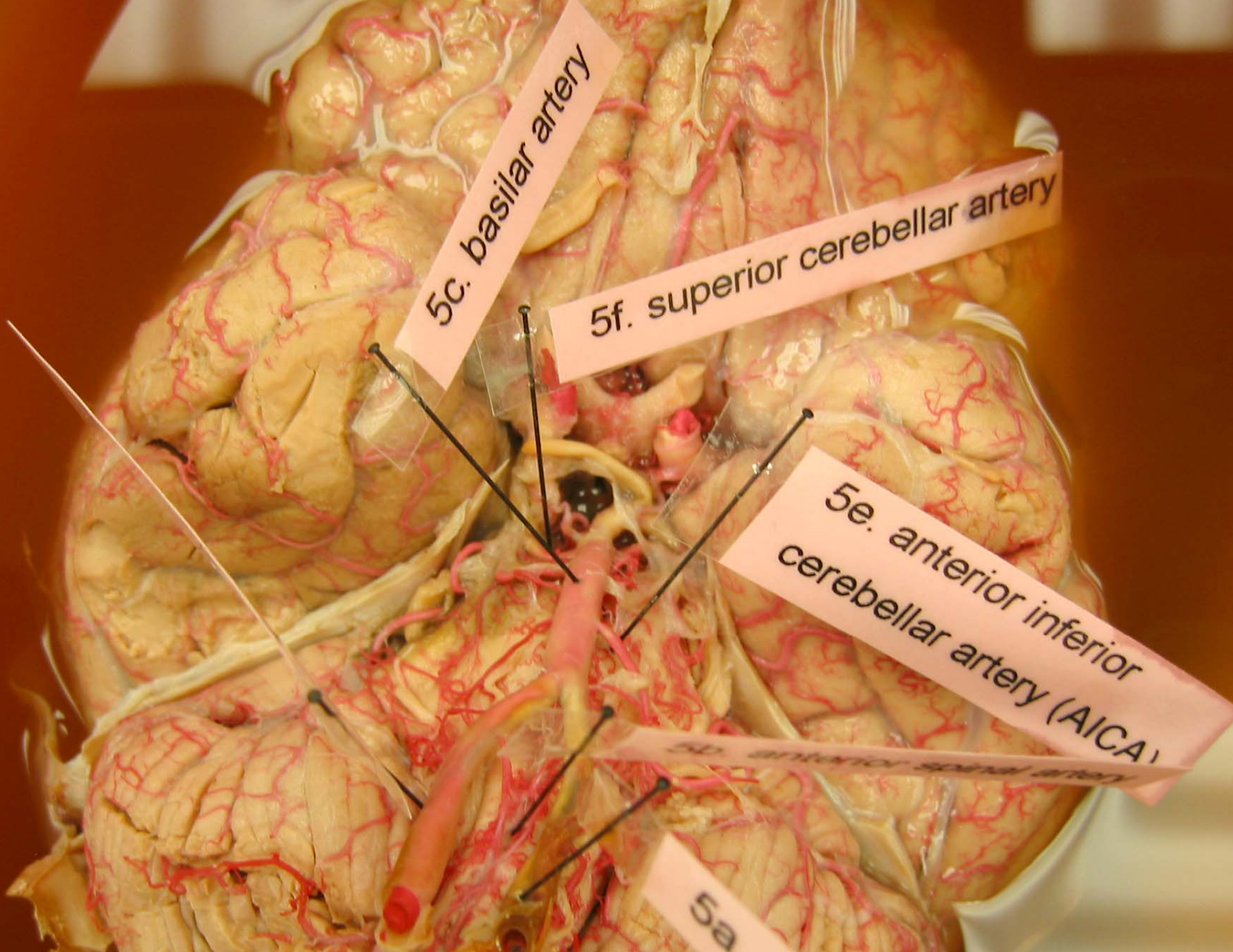
5a. vertebral artery

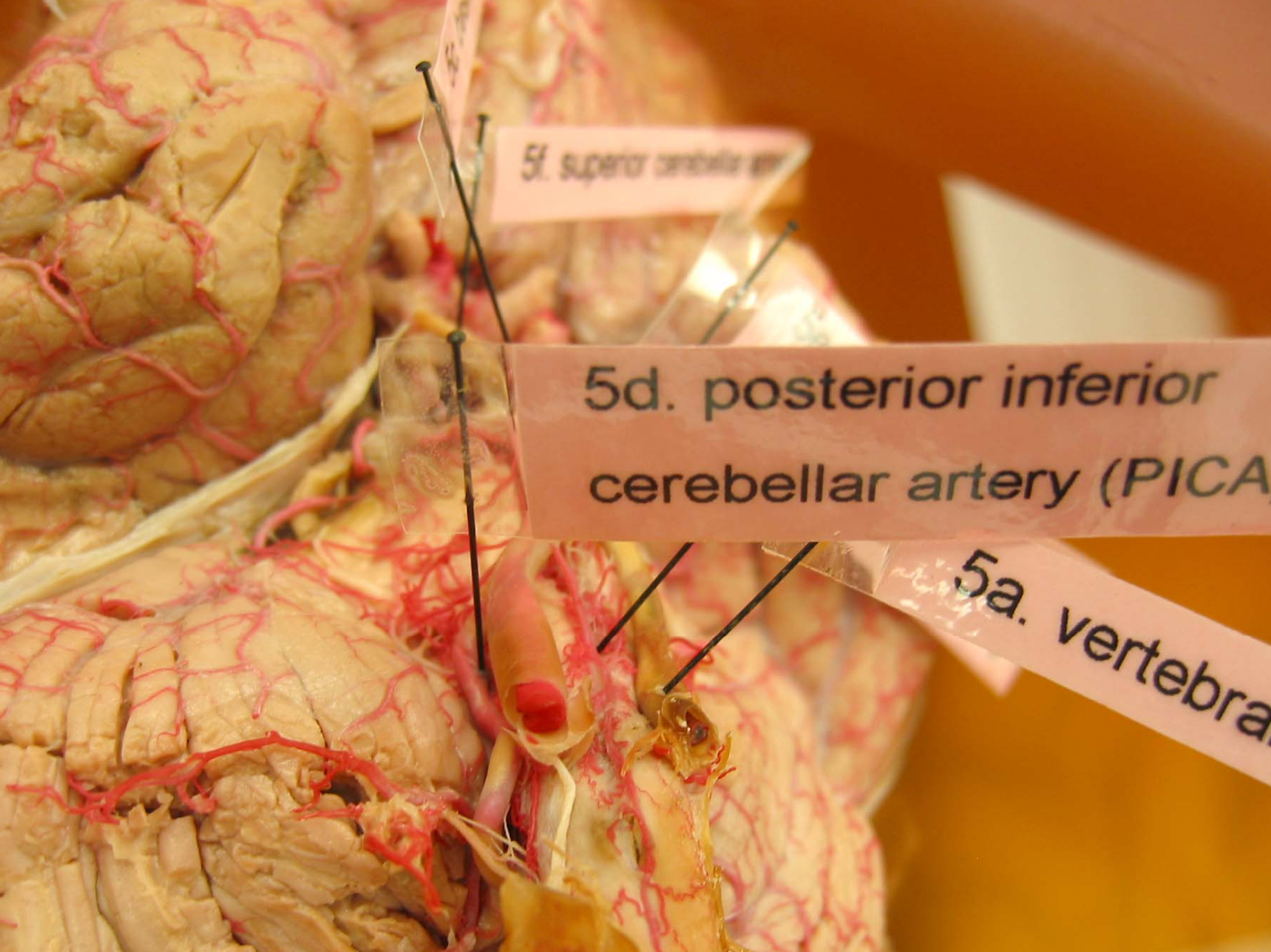
5c. basilar artery

5f. superior cerebellar artery

5e. anterior inferior
cerebellar artery (AICA)

5a





5f. superior cerebellar artery

This image shows a detailed anatomical dissection of the posterior inferior cerebellar artery (PICA) and the vertebral artery. The PICA is shown as a large, red, tubular structure, and the vertebral artery is shown as a smaller, red, tubular structure. The dissection is performed on a specimen of the posterior part of the brain, showing the cerebellum and the occipital bone. The PICA is shown giving off several branches, including the posterior cerebellar artery and the posterior cerebellar vein. The vertebral artery is shown giving off the posterior vertebral artery and the posterior vertebral vein. The dissection is performed using fine surgical instruments, and the vessels are carefully isolated and labeled.

5d. posterior inferior
cerebellar artery (PICA)

5a. vertebral



5c. basilar ar

5f. superior cereb

5e. anterior inferior
cerebellar artery (AICA)

5a. vertebral



5c. basilar artery

This image shows a detailed anatomical dissection of the posterior circulation of the brain. The basilar artery is the central vessel, with several of its branches being highlighted. The cerebellum is visible in the background, showing its characteristic foliated surface. The dissection is performed on a specimen that has been preserved in a fluid, likely formalin, and is held open by several black pins. The arteries are stained a bright pink color, making them stand out against the pale, yellowish tissue of the brain and meninges. The labels are placed on small, rectangular pieces of paper that are pinned to the dissection.

5f. superior cerebellar artery

5e. anterior inferior
cerebellar artery (AICA)