

# Limbic System

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## Components:

Structure	Components	Structure	Components
Cortex	Limbic lobe Cingulate gyrus Subcallosal gyrus Parahippocampal gyrus Hippocampal formation Dentate gyrus Hippocampus proper (Ammon's horn, cornu ammonis) Subiculum (subicular cortex)	Pathways	Alveus Fimbria Fornix  Cingulum  Mammillothalamic tract (mammillary fasciculus)
Nuclei	Amygdaloid body (nucleus, complex) Septal nuclei (nuclear complex) Some thalamic nuclei Some hypothalamic nuclei		Mammillotegmental tract Stria terminalis Stria medullaris thalami

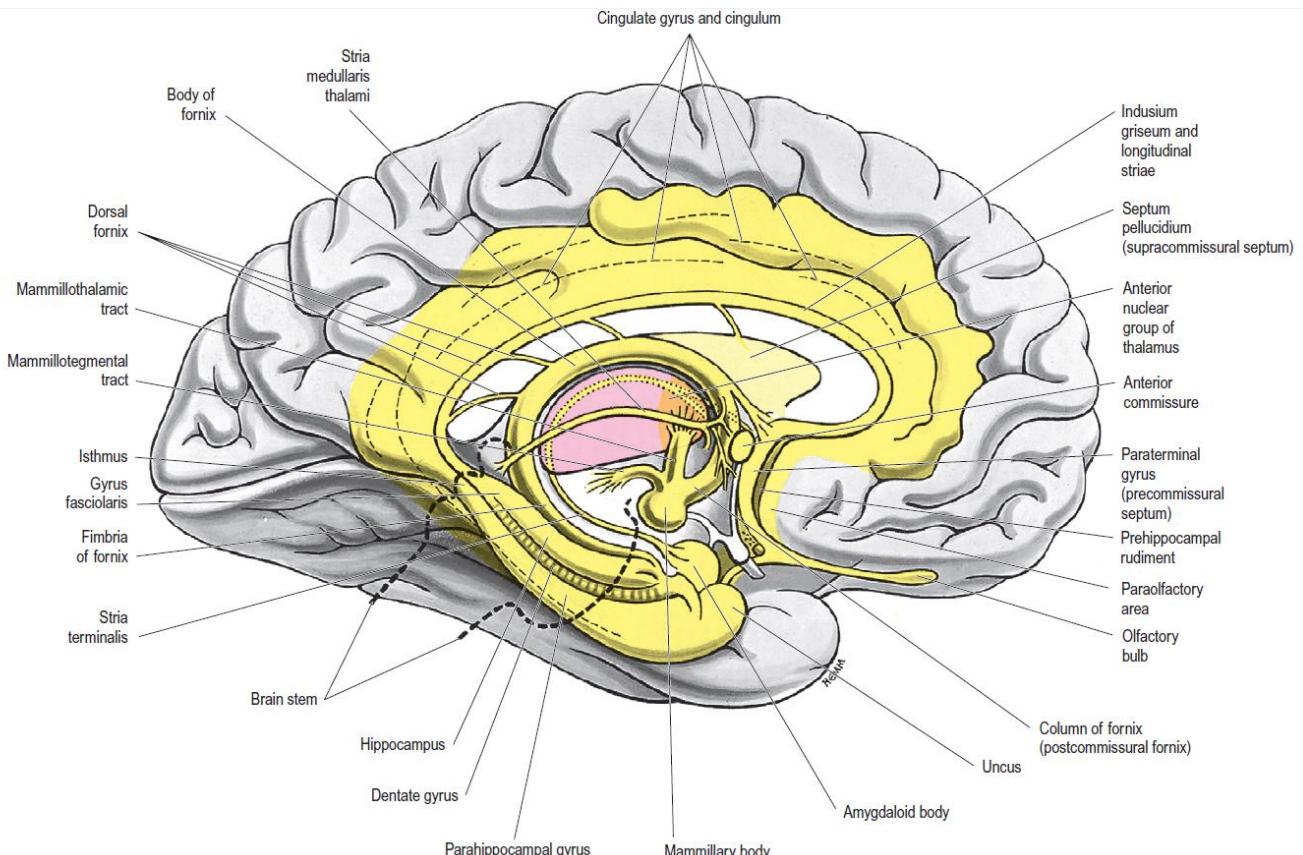
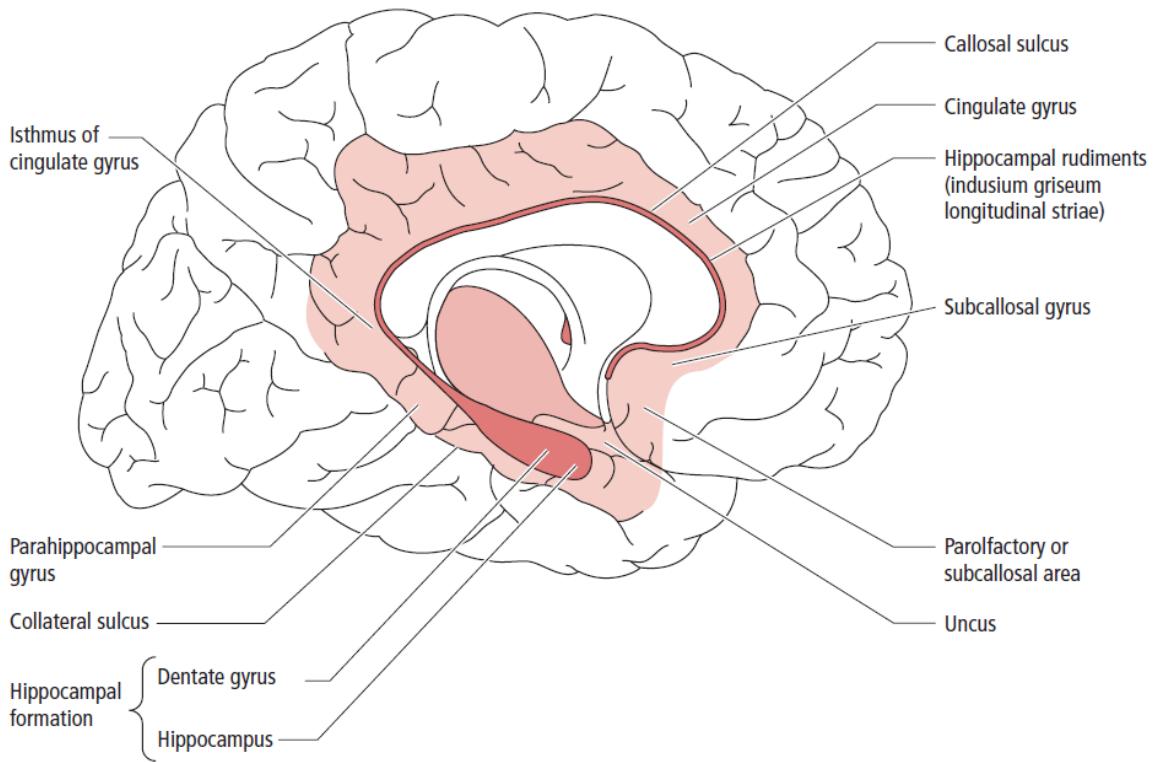
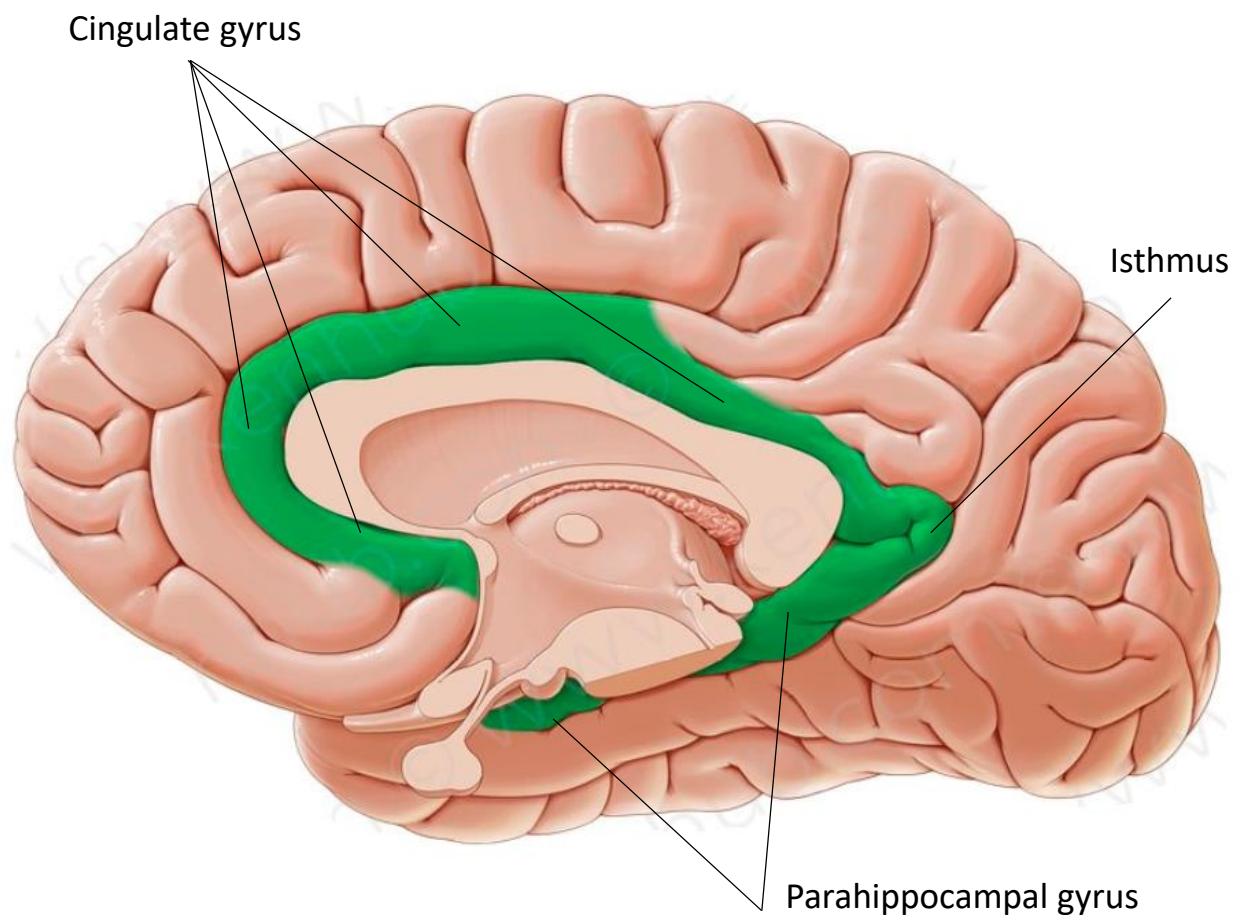


Fig. 16.22 Medial aspect of the left cerebral hemisphere demonstrating some limbic structures (yellow). The anterior nuclear group of the thalamus is coloured orange, and the rest of the thalamus is magenta. The approximate position of the brain stem is outlined in a heavy interrupted line.

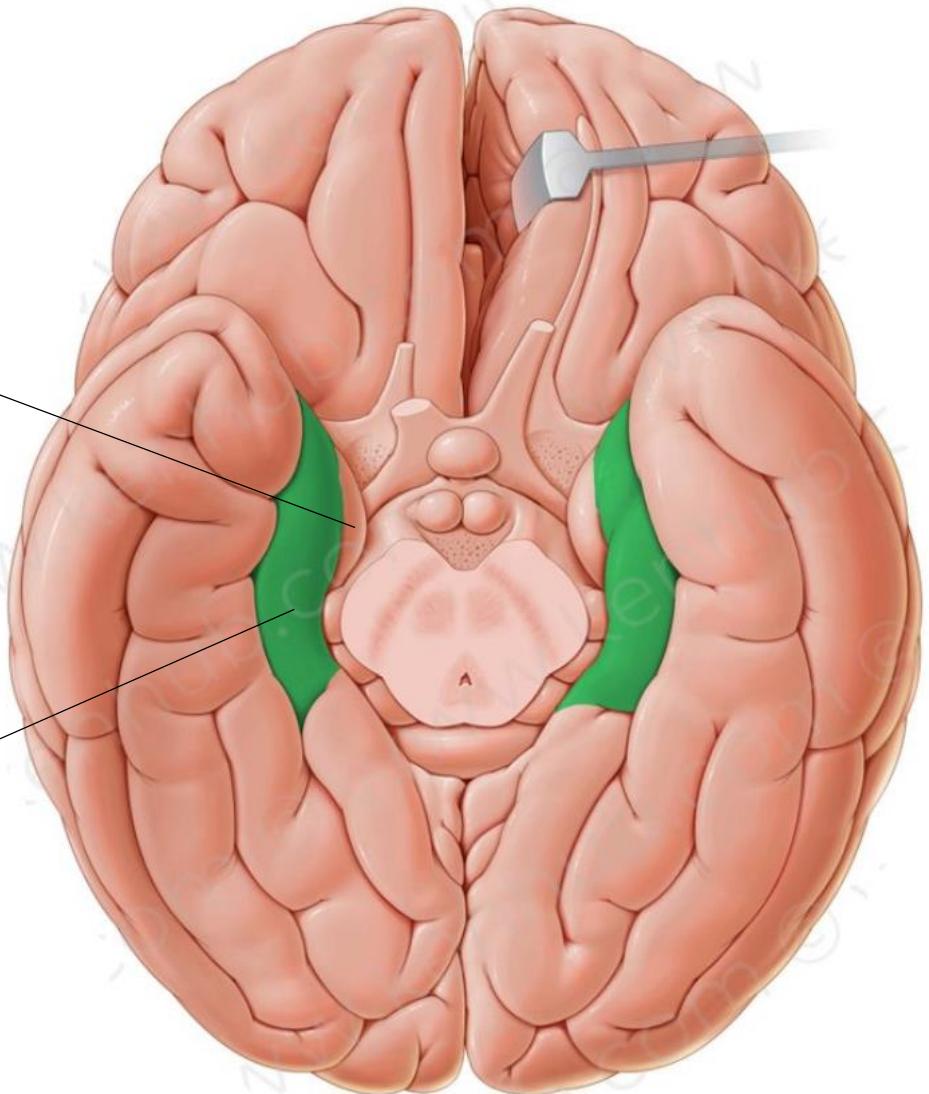


**Figure 20.1** • The cortical structures of the limbic lobe: the subcallosal, cingulate, and parahippocampal gyri and the hippocampal formation.



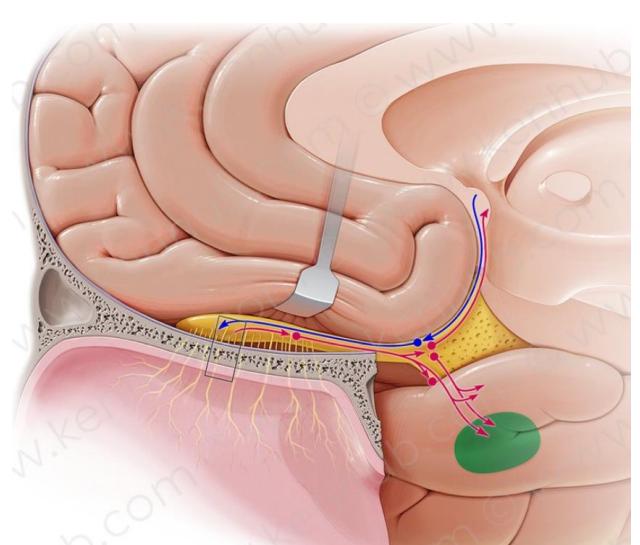
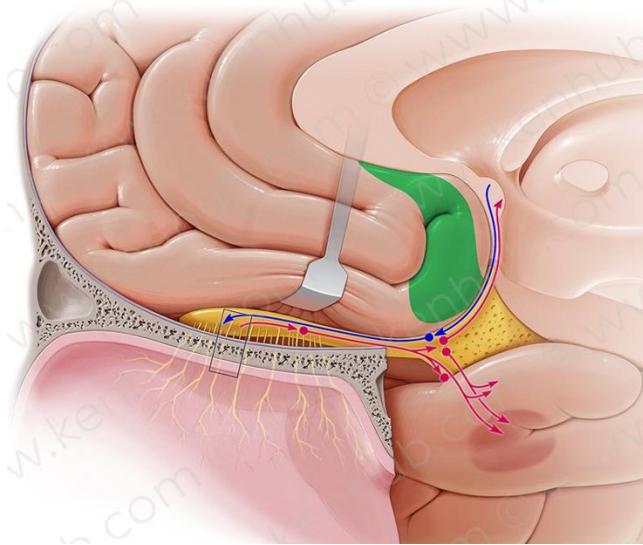
Uncus

Parahippocampal gyrus

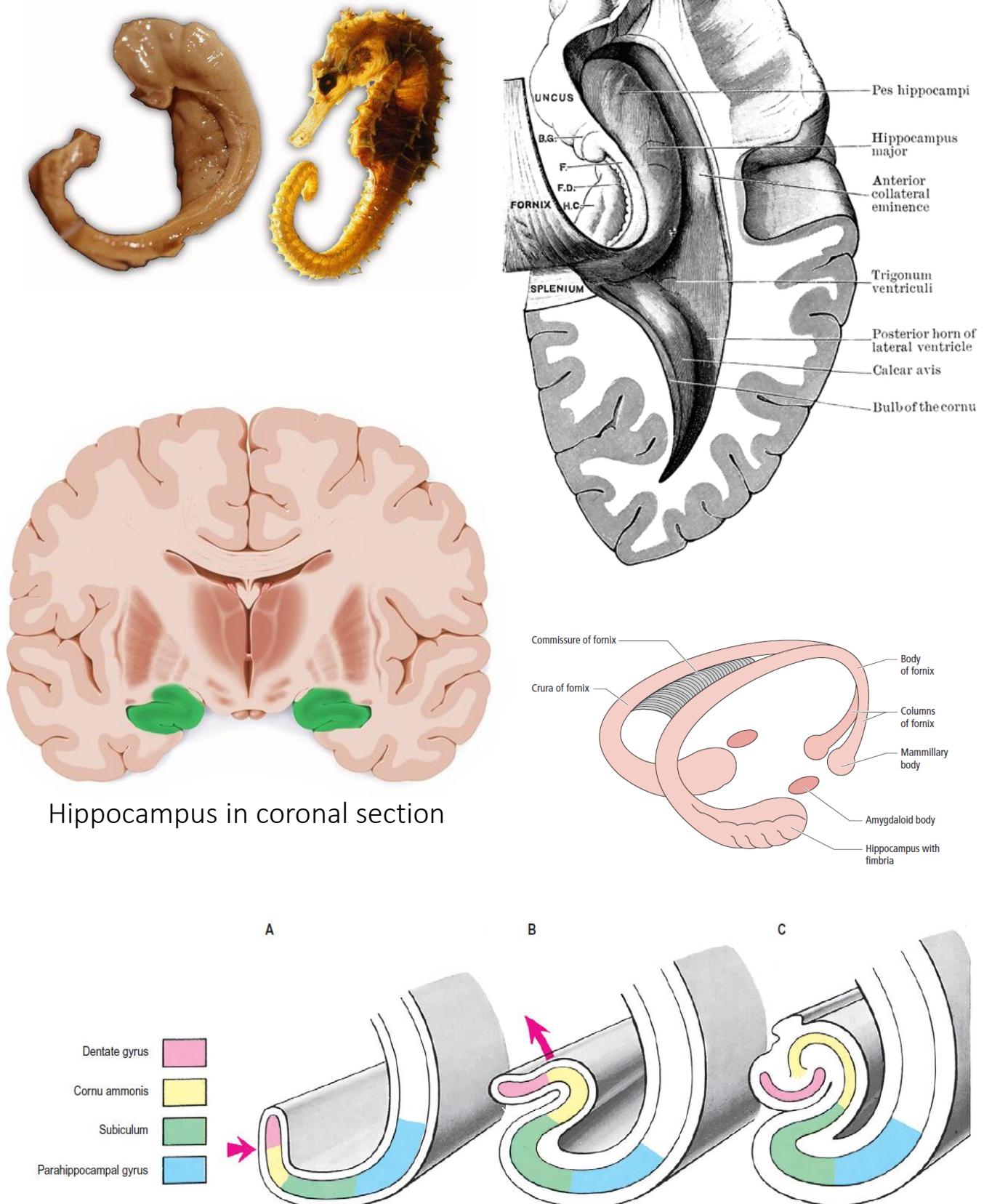


Subcallosal area

Amygdaloid body

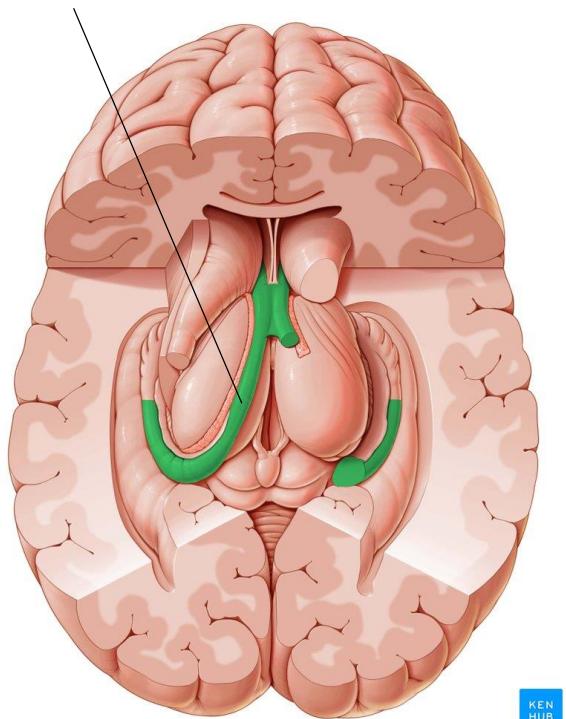


# Hippocampus

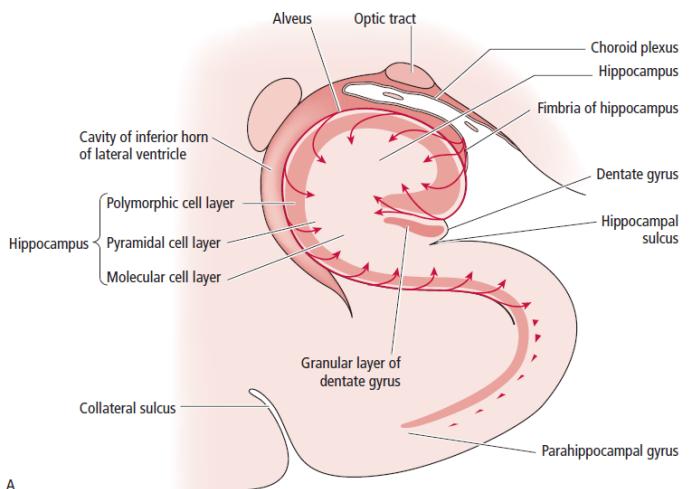


**Fig. 16.26** A–C, Coronal sections of the temporal lobe and inferior horn of the lateral ventricle illustrating the hippocampus and related structures. This series of diagrams is intended to assist in understanding the relative positions of the dentate gyrus, cornu ammonis, subiculum and parahippocampal gyrus in the floor of the inferior horn.

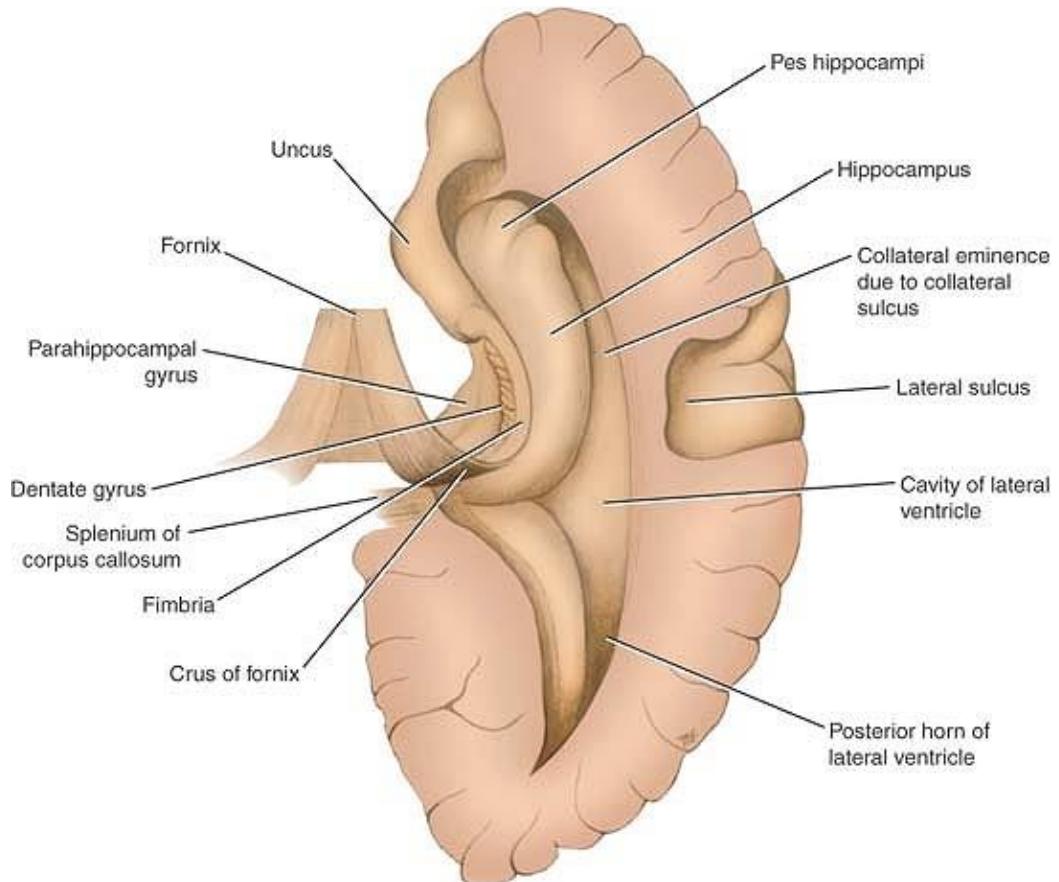
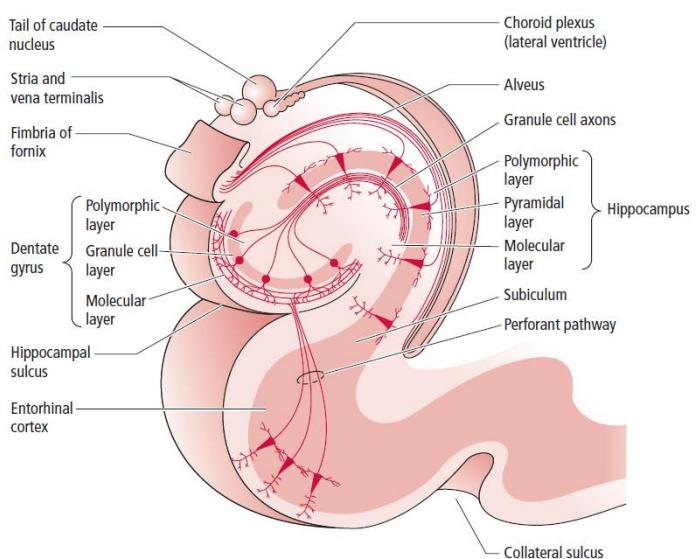
## Fornix



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A



# The Papez Circuit

