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The cerebral cortex, especially that part customarily designated "neocortex," is one of the hallmarks of mammalian evolution and reaches its greatest size, relatively speaking, and its widest structural diversity in the human brain. The evolution of this structure, as remarkable for the huge numbers of neurons that it contains as for the range of behaviors that it controls, has been of abiding interest to many generations of neuroscientists. Yet few theories of cortical evo lution have been proposed and none has stood the test of time. In particular, no theory has been successful in bridging the evolutionary gap that appears to exist between the pallium of nonmammalian vertebrates and the neocortex of mam mals. Undoubtedly this stems in large part from the rapid divergence of non mammalian and mammalian forms and the lack of contemporary species whose telencephalic wall can be seen as having transitional characteristics. The mono treme cortex, for example, is unquestionably mammalian in organization and that of no living reptile comes close to resembling it. Yet anatomists such as Ramon y Cajal, on examining the finer details of cortical structure, were struck by the similarities in neuronal form, particularly of the pyramidal cells, and their predisposition to laminar alignment shared by representatives of all vertebrate classes.

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Comparative Vertebrate Neuroanatomy Evolution and Adaptation Second Edition Ann B. Butler and William Hodos The Second Edition of this landmark text presents a broad survey ofcomparative vertebrate neuroanatomy at the introductory level,representing a unique contribution to the field of evolutionaryneurobiology. It has been extensively revised and updated, withsubstantially improved figures and diagrams that are usedgenerously throughout the text. Through analysis of the variationin brain structure and function between major groups ofvertebrates, readers can gain insight into the evolutionary historyof the nervous system. The text is divided into threesections: * Introduction to evolution and variation, including a survey ofcell structure, embryological development, and anatomicalorganization of the central nervous system; phylogeny and diversityof brain structures; and an overview of various theories of brainevolution * Systematic, comprehensive survey of comparative neuroanatomyacross all major groups of vertebrates * Overview of vertebrate brain evolution, which integrates thecomplete text, highlights diversity and common themes, broadensperspective by a comparison with brain structure and evolution ofinvertebrate brains, and considers recent data and theories of theevolutionary origin of the brain in the earliest vertebrates,including a recently proposed model of the origin of the brain inthe earliest vertebrates that has received strong support fromnewly discovered fossil evidence Ample material drawn from the latest research has been integratedinto the text and highlighted in special feature boxes, includingrecent views on homology, cranial nerve organization and evolution,the relatively large and elaborate brains of birds in correlationwith their complex cognitive abilities, and the current debate onforebrain evolution across reptiles, birds, and mammals. Comparative Vertebrate Neuroanatomy is geared to upper-levelundergraduate and graduate students in neuroanatomy, but anyoneinterested in the anatomy of the nervous system and how itcorresponds to the way that animals function in the world will findthis text fascinating.

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This volume of Cerebral Cortex is dedicated to Sir John Eccles, who was an active member of the advisory board for the series until his death in May 1997. His input as to what topics should be covered in future volumes of this series will be sorely missed. The present volume is concerned with neurodegenerative disorders and age related changes in the structure and function of the cerebral cortex, a topic that has attracted increasing interest as longevity and the number of aged individuals in the population increase. Although much of the research on the neurodegenerative effects of aging has been centered on Alzheimer's disease, most of the aging popu lation will not be afflicted by this disease. They will, however, be affected by the consequences of normal aging, so the first few chapters of this volume are con cerned with that topic. Chapter 1, by Marilyn S. Albert and Mark B. Moss, gives an account of the cognitive changes that accompany normal human aging. Chapter 2, by Mark B.

This volume is devoted to mathematical models of the cortex. Computational models of individual neurons and ensembles of neurons are increasingly used in research on cortical organization and function. This is, in part, because of the now ubiquitous presence of powerful and affordable computers. The volume begins with a short history of models of cortical neurons and circuitry that introduces the principal modeling styles. An attempt has been made throughout the volume to make it accessible to readers with minimal mathematical backgrounds.

Over the last twenty-five years, there has been an extensive effort, still growing for that matter, to explore and understand the organization of extrastriate cor tex in primates. We now recognize that most of caudal neocortex is visual in some sense and that this large visual region includes many distinct areas. Some of these areas have been well defined, and connections, neural properties, and the functional consequences of deactivations have been studied. More recently, non invasive imaging of cortical activity patterns during visual tasks has led to an expanding stream of papers on extrastriate visual cortex of humans, and results have been related to theories of visual cortex organization that have emerged from research on monkeys. Against this backdrop, the time seems ripe for a review of progress and a glance at the future. One caveat important to emphasize at the very onset is that the reader may be puzzled or confused by the use of different terminologies. Individual investi gators commonly tend to favor different terminologies, but in general some prove more advantageous than others. As discussed by Rowe and Stone (1977) as well as by others, there is an unfortunate tendency for role-indicating names to lead to fixed ideas about function, in contrast to those that are more neutral and adaptable to new findings.

Volume 11 examines the many methodologies that researchers use to investigate the barrel cortex.

How could a structure as complex as the vertebrate brain develop from the simplest multicellular animals? Natural selection offers an impeccable mechanism for the gradual transformation of species, but even Darwin sometimes expressed doubts about the origin of highly complex structures. Following an approach that has been termed "developmental evolutionary genetics," this book seeks to establish a correspondence between embryological processes and the phylogenetic history of an organism.