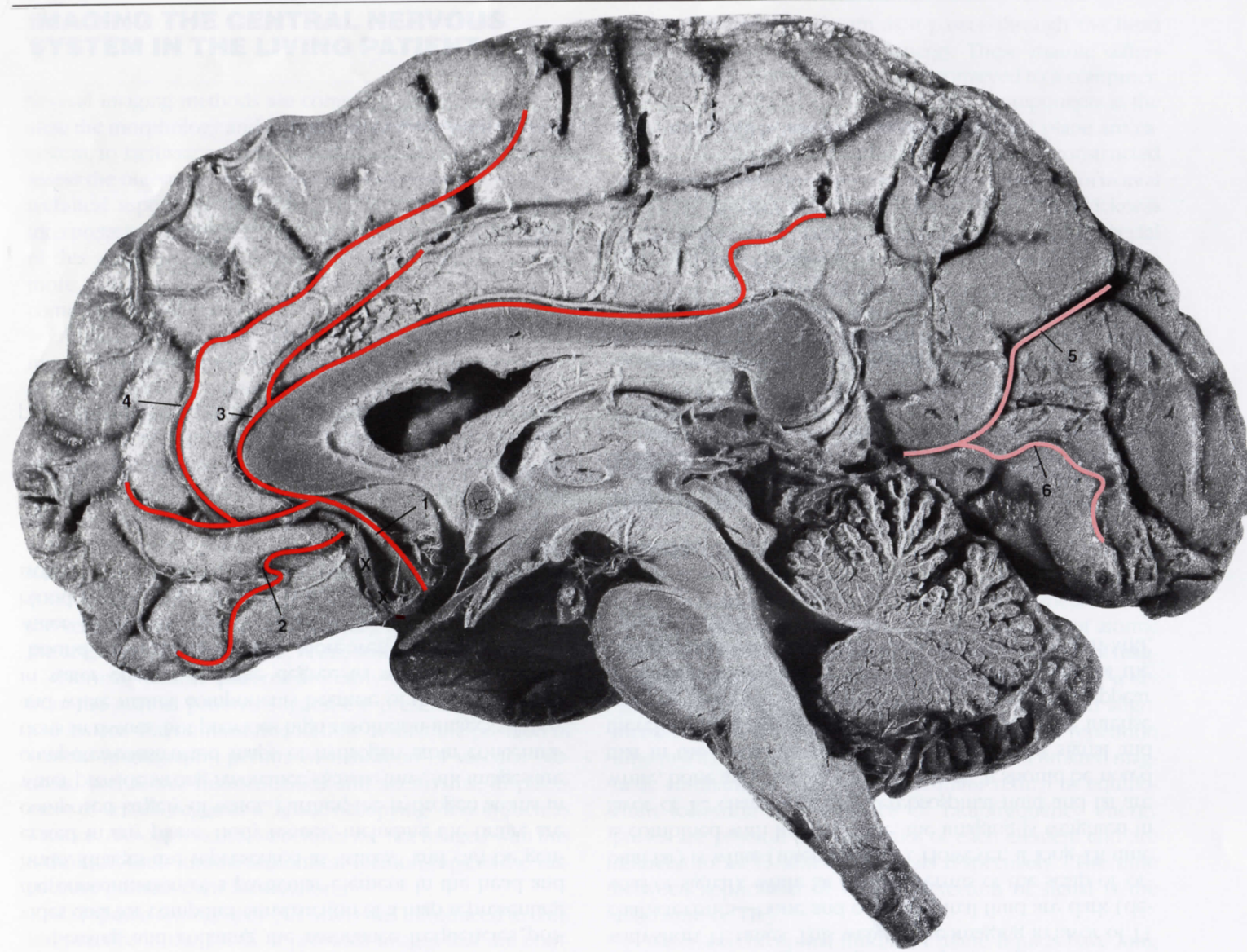
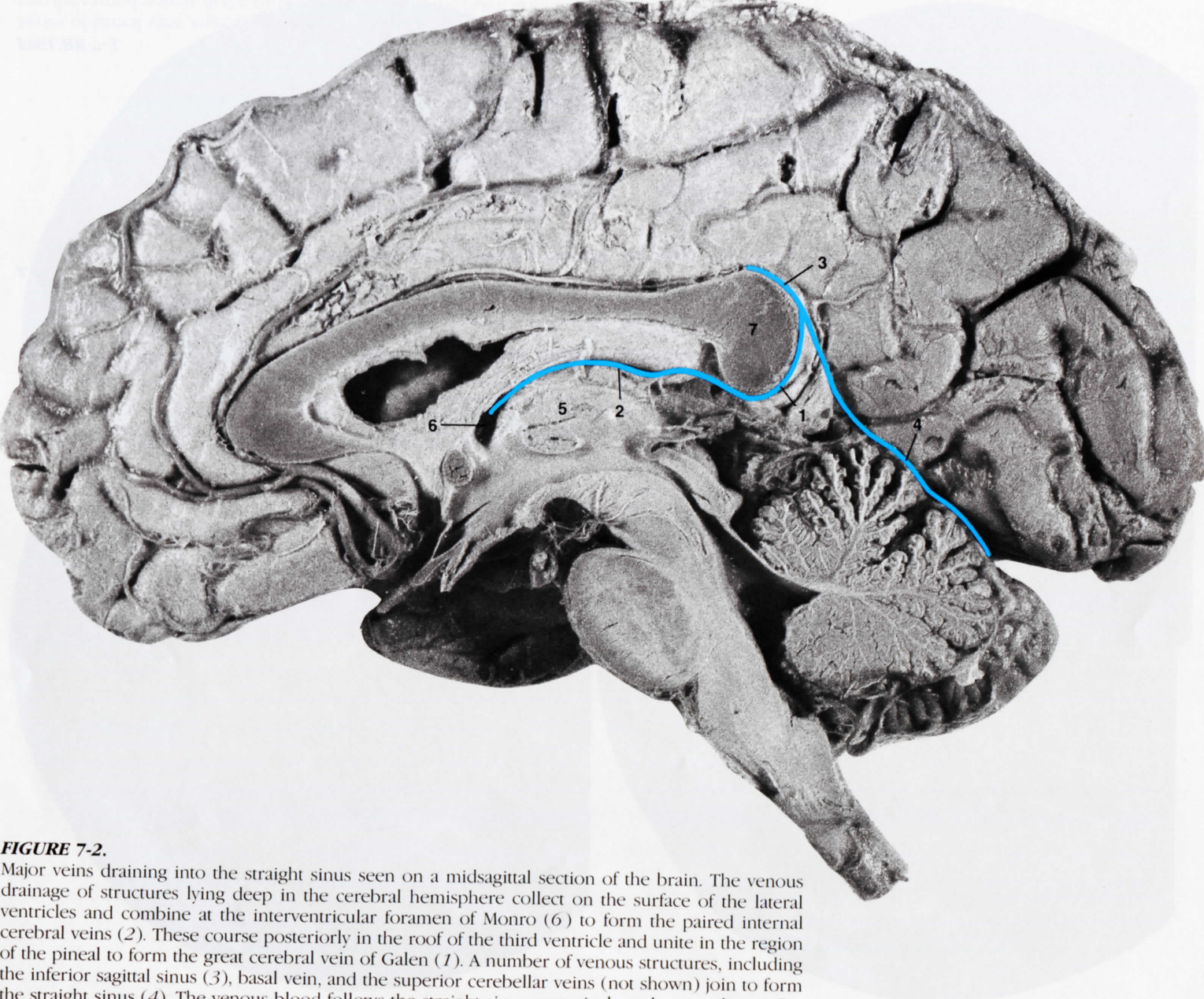


1. Anterior cerebral artery
2. Frontopolar artery
3. Pericallosal artery
4. Callosomarginal artery
5. Parietoccipital artery
6. Calcarine artery



**FIGURE 7-1.**  
Main arterial branches originating from the anterior cerebral artery (*red*) and from the posterior cerebral artery (*pink*) seen on a midsagittal section of the brain. In this specimen, the anterior cerebral artery bifurcates more proximal than usual (xx).



1. Great vein of Galen
2. Internal cerebral vein
3. Inferior sagittal sinus
4. Straight sinus
5. Thalamus
6. Interventricular foramen of Monro
7. Splenium of corpus callosum

**FIGURE 7-2.**

Major veins draining into the straight sinus seen on a midsagittal section of the brain. The venous drainage of structures lying deep in the cerebral hemisphere collect on the surface of the lateral ventricles and combine at the interventricular foramen of Monro (6) to form the paired internal cerebral veins (2). These course posteriorly in the roof of the third ventricle and unite in the region of the pineal to form the great cerebral vein of Galen (1). A number of venous structures, including the inferior sagittal sinus (3), basal vein, and the superior cerebellar veins (not shown) join to form the straight sinus (4). The venous blood follows the straight sinus posteriorly and enters the confluence. (Compare with Figure 7-6.)