Fornix of Brain

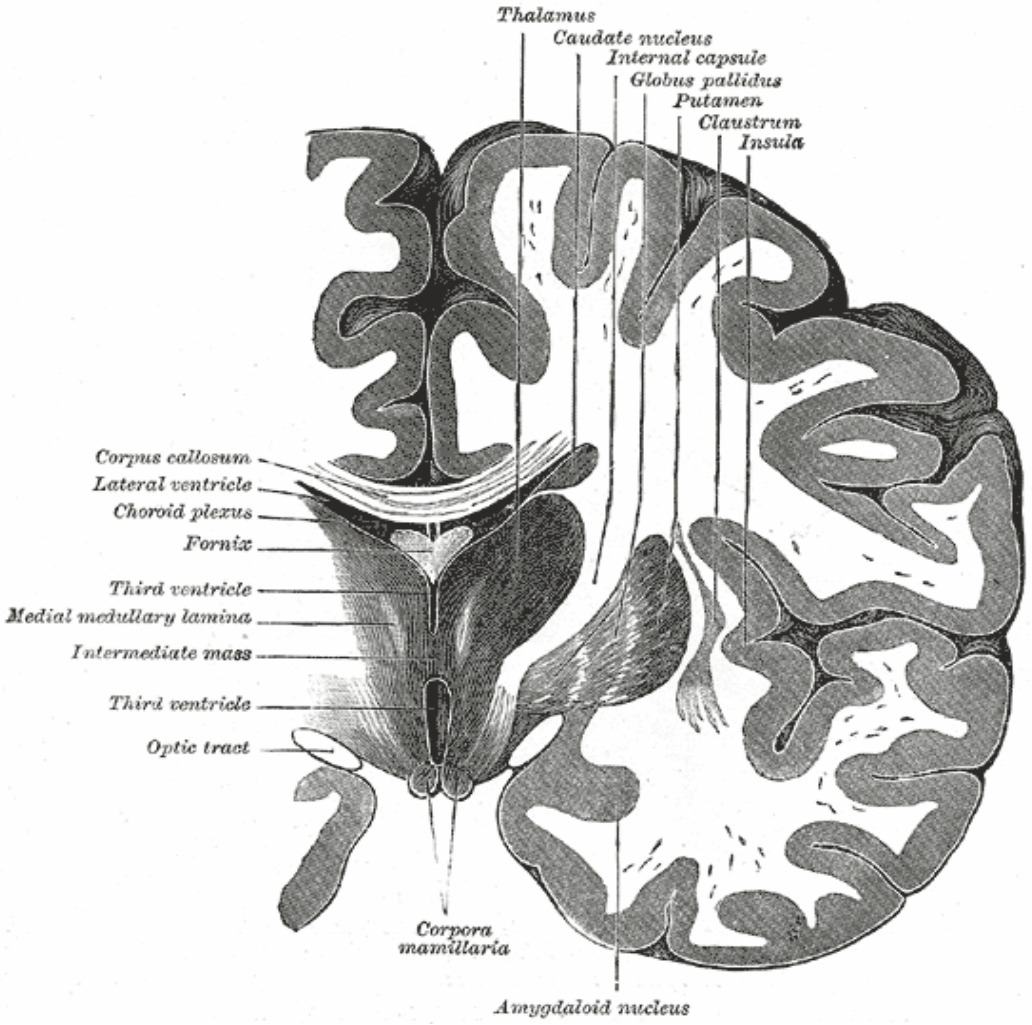
Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

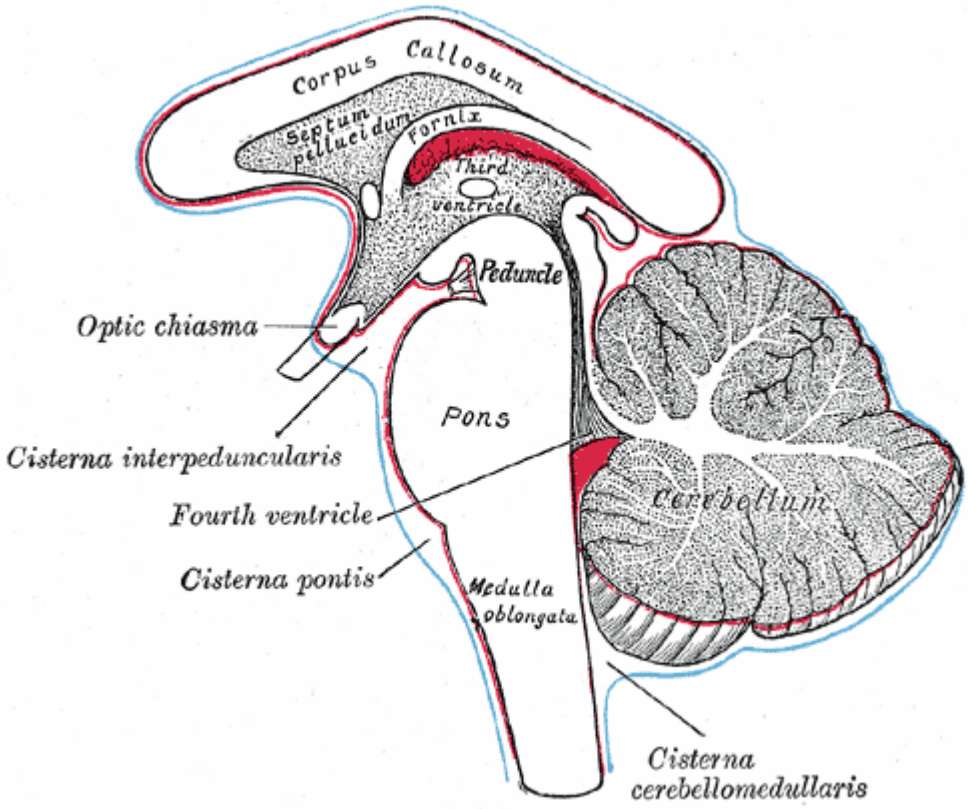
The **fornix** (Latin, "vault" or "arch") is a C-shaped bundle of fibers (axons) in the brain, and carries signals from the hippocampus to the mammillary bodies and septal nuclei.

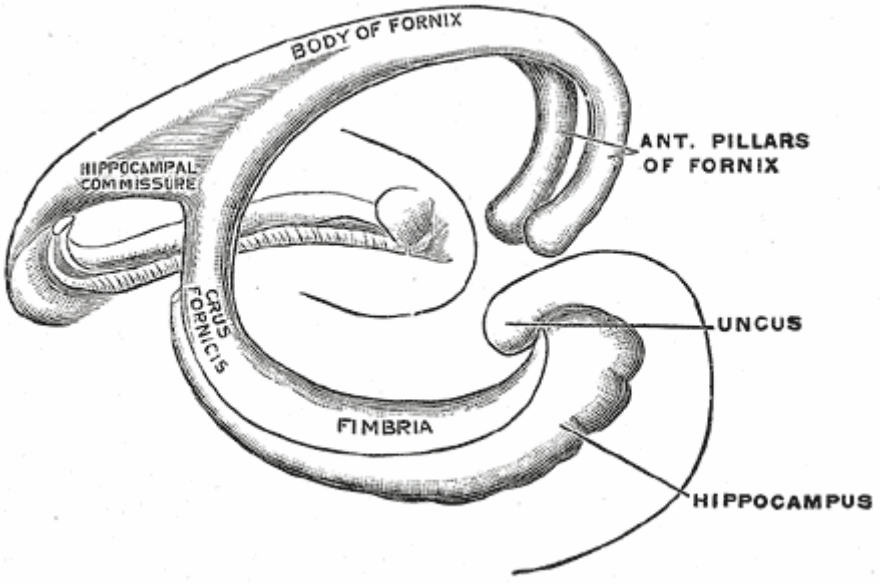
The fibres begin in the hippocampus on each side of the brain (where they are also known as the fimbria); the separate left and right side are each called the crus of the fornix. The bundles of fibres come together in the midline of the brain, forming the *body* of the fornix. The inferior edge of the septum pellucidum (a membrane that separates the two lateral ventricles) is attached to the upper face of the fornix body.

The body of the fornix travels anteriorly and divides again near the anterior commissure. The left and right parts reseparate, but there is also an anterior/posterior divergence.

- The posterior fibres (called the *postcommissural fornix*) of each side continue through the hypothalamus to the mammillary bodies; then to the anterior nuclei of thalamus, which maps to cingulate cortex.
- The anterior fibers (*precommissural fornix*) end at the septal nuclei and nucleus accumbens of each half of the brain.




Corpus Callosum
Septum pellucidum
Fornix
Third ventricle
Peduncle
Optic chiasma
Pons
Cisterna interpeduncularis
Fourth ventricle
Cerebellum
Cisterna pontis
Medulla oblongata
Cisterna cerebellomedullaris


BODY OF FORNIX
ANT. PILLARS OF FORNIX
HIPPOCAMPAL COMMISSURE
CRUS FORNICIS
UNCUS
FIMBRIA
HIPPOCAMPUS