genu associated with affective disturbances due to involvement of cingulate; damage to splenium associated with memory disruption because of disruption of hippocampal commissure that lays below.

- Anterior commissure; primarily connects middle and inferior temporal lobe gyri and probably the ventral occipitotemporal region of the two hemispheres; also connects two halves of mesiobasal structures.

- **Long Association fibers (rostral-caudal)**
  - Cingulum; above corpus callosum, below neocortex, connects paraolfactory, hippocampal, entorhinal and frontal cortex; contains tract system, operational before birth, that interfaces with hippocampus.
  - Uncinate fasciculus; connects hippocampal-amygdaloid region with orbital frontal cortex
  - Inferior occipitofrontal fasciculus; connects inferior temporal gyrus and occipitotemporal gyrus to inferolateral and lateral border of frontal lobe
  - Inferior longitudinal fasciculus: connects medial surface of occipital lobe with temporal lobe
  - Superior longitudinal fasciculus; connects frontal-temporal-parietal-occipital; it arches up in the temporal lobe, hence its name; involved with language processing.

II. Lobes: Their functions and subdivisions

A. Occipital lobes; primary function is vision

- Features;
  - This region is supplied by divisions of both PCA and MCA
  - Input from the upper visual field terminates below the fissure within the lingual region
  - Irritating lesions in the temporal lobe often produce visual effects in the upper visual field.
  - Because of the decussation of the optic tract for the peripheral field, visual input from the left peripheral eye terminates for the right hemisphere while peripheral visual information for the right field