right hippocampus and amygdala are known to have larger volumes than their left homologues

**ANATOMY**

Hippocampus Means “Seahorse”

Ammon: Egyptian god with ram’s horns.
the tip of lower end of the hippocampus is enlarged, and presents two or three rounded elevations or digitations which give it a paw-like appearance, named the pes hippocampi or pes hippocampi major.
HISTOLOGICAL REGIONS

SUB, subiculum; CA1–CA4, sectors of the Cornu ammonis; DG, dentate gyrus with external (DGe) and internal limbs (DGi); HF, remnant of hippocampal fissure; ALV, alveus; FIM, fimbria. Dotted lines circumscribe anatomic boundaries between CA sectors, and cell quantification should be always performed at the center of these regions.
Velum terminale is union of taeniae of fimbriae fornici and stria terminalis at origin of choroid plexus.

At the junction of hippocampal body and head, when the uncus appears, the taeniae of the fimbria and stria terminalis unite. This union is the velum terminale of Aeby (Aeby 1871) or inferior choroidal point (Nagata et al. 1988), a triangular lamella attached to superior surface of the uncus and of variable development.

Basic Circuit:
Connectivity is mostly uni-directional:

The mossy fiber synapse is one of the largest and most powerful synapses in the brain.

More of the Picture:

- **EC**: entorhinal cortex
  - Layer II projects to DG/CA3
  - Layer III projects to CA1/Sub
  - CA1 & Sub project back to EC layer V

- **DG**: dentate gyrus
  - mossy fibers project to CA

- **CA3**: Schaffer collaterals to CA1

- **Sub**: subiculum

**LESIONS**

Hippocampal formation is one of brain regions most sensitive to ischemic damage! transient global ischemia causes loss of CA1 neurons 2–4 days later, whereas nearby dentate gyrus (DG) neurons are relatively resistant.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY** for ch. “Limbic System” → follow this LINK >>