

Cerebellum

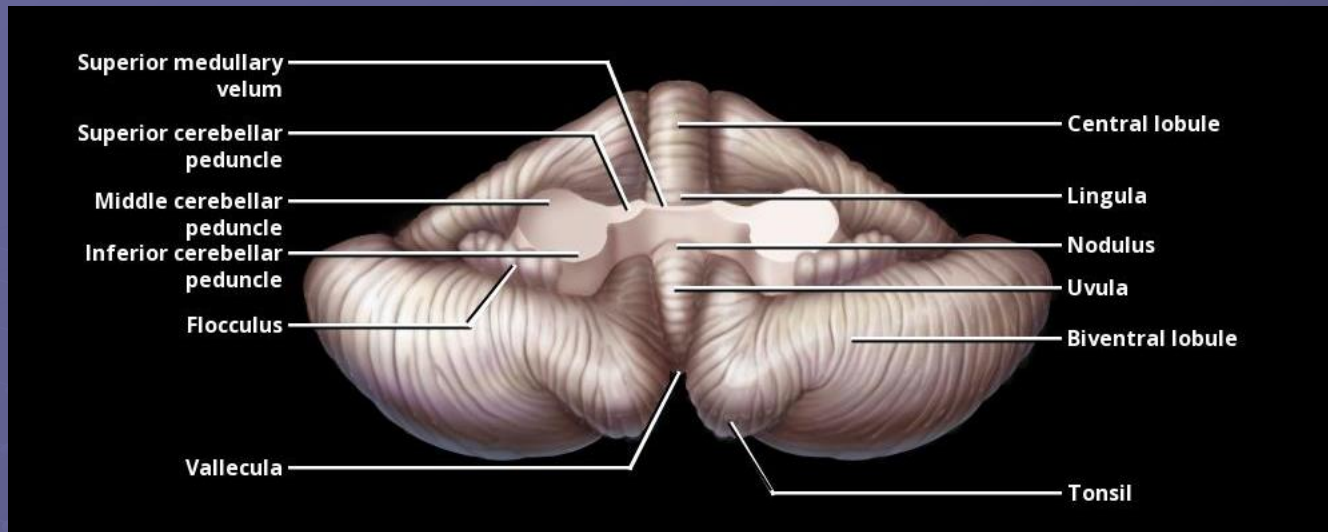
- Bilobed posterior fossa structure
 - 2 hemispheres & midline vermis
 - 3 surfaces
 - Divided into lobes & lobules by transverse fissures
 - Connected to brainstem by 3 paired peduncles
 - Cortical gray matter, central white matter, & 4 paired deep gray nuclei

Peduncles

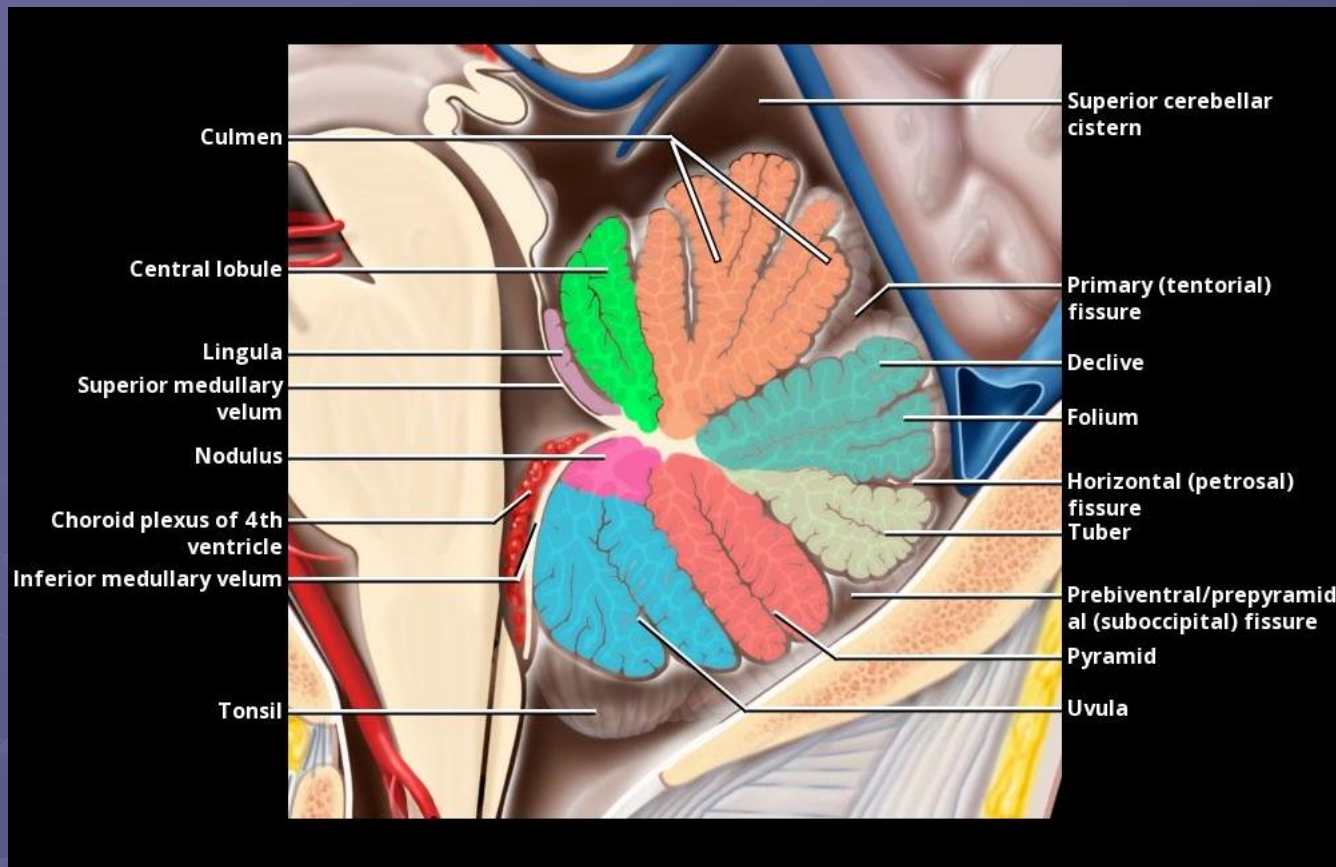
- **Superior cerebellar peduncle (brachium conjunctivum)**
 - Connects to cerebrum via midbrain
 - Contains efferent fiber systems extending to red nucleus & thalamus
- **Middle cerebellar peduncle (brachium pontis)**
 - Connects to pons
 - Contains fiber mass originating from pontine nuclei & represents continuation of corticopontine tracts
- **Inferior cerebellar peduncle (restiform body)**
 - Connects to medulla
 - Contains spinocerebellar tracts & connections to vestibular nuclei

Vermis

- **Vermis:** Superior & inferior, separated by horizontal (petrosal) fissure
 - Superior vermis: Lingula (anterior), central lobule, culmen, declive, folium (posterior) lobules
 - Inferior vermis: Tuber (posterior), pyramid, uvula, nodule (anterior) lobules



- Middle cerebellar peduncle is largest & contains corticopontine tracts from pons.
- Superior cerebellar peduncle contains fibers from red nucleus & thalamus.
- Inferior cerebellar peduncle contains spinocerebellar tracts & connections to vestibular nuclei.
- Cerebellum is divided into 2 large lateral hemispheres united by a midline vermis.



Lingula (purple), central lobule (green), culmen (orange), declive & folium (petrol blue), tuber (gray), pyramid (red), uvula (cyan), & nodulus (magenta). Primary (tentorial) fissure separates culmen from declive (simple)

Horizontal (petrosal) fissure separates folium from tuber, dividing vermis into superior & inferior parts. Prebiventral/prepyramidal (suboccipital) fissure separates tuber from pyramid.

