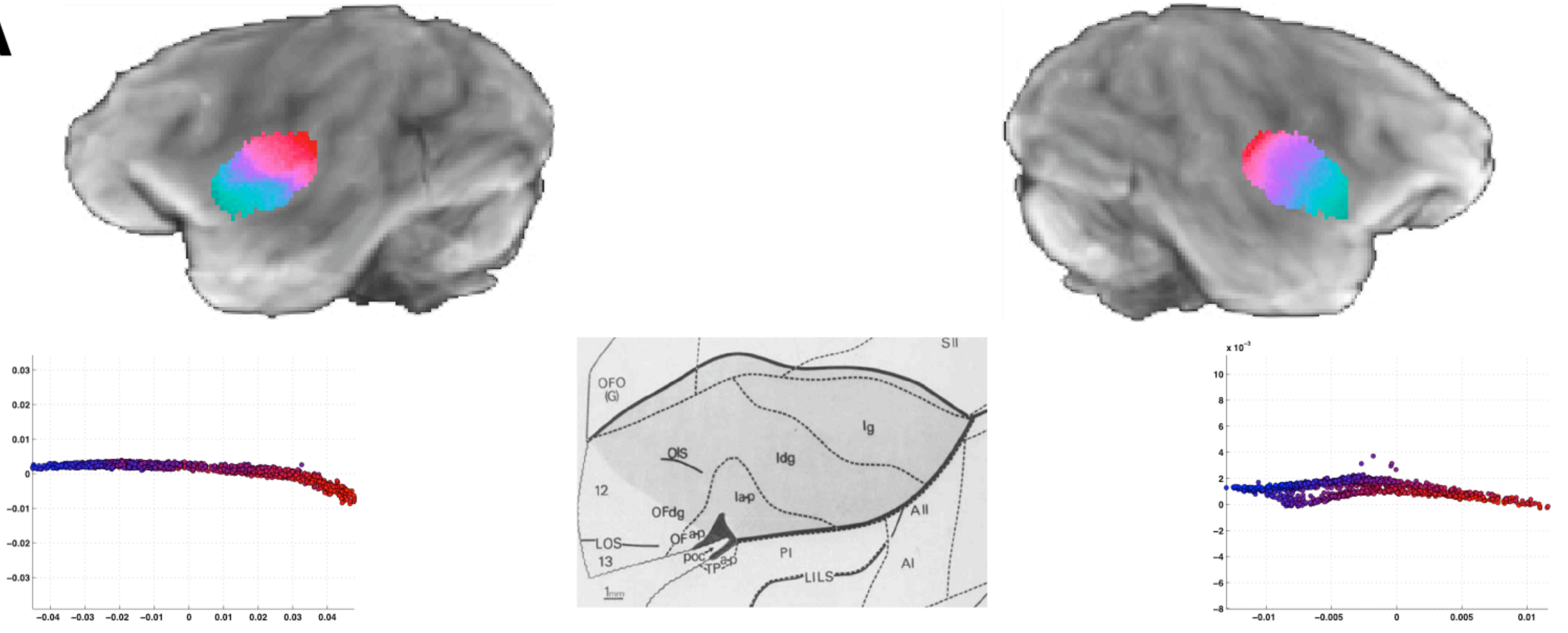
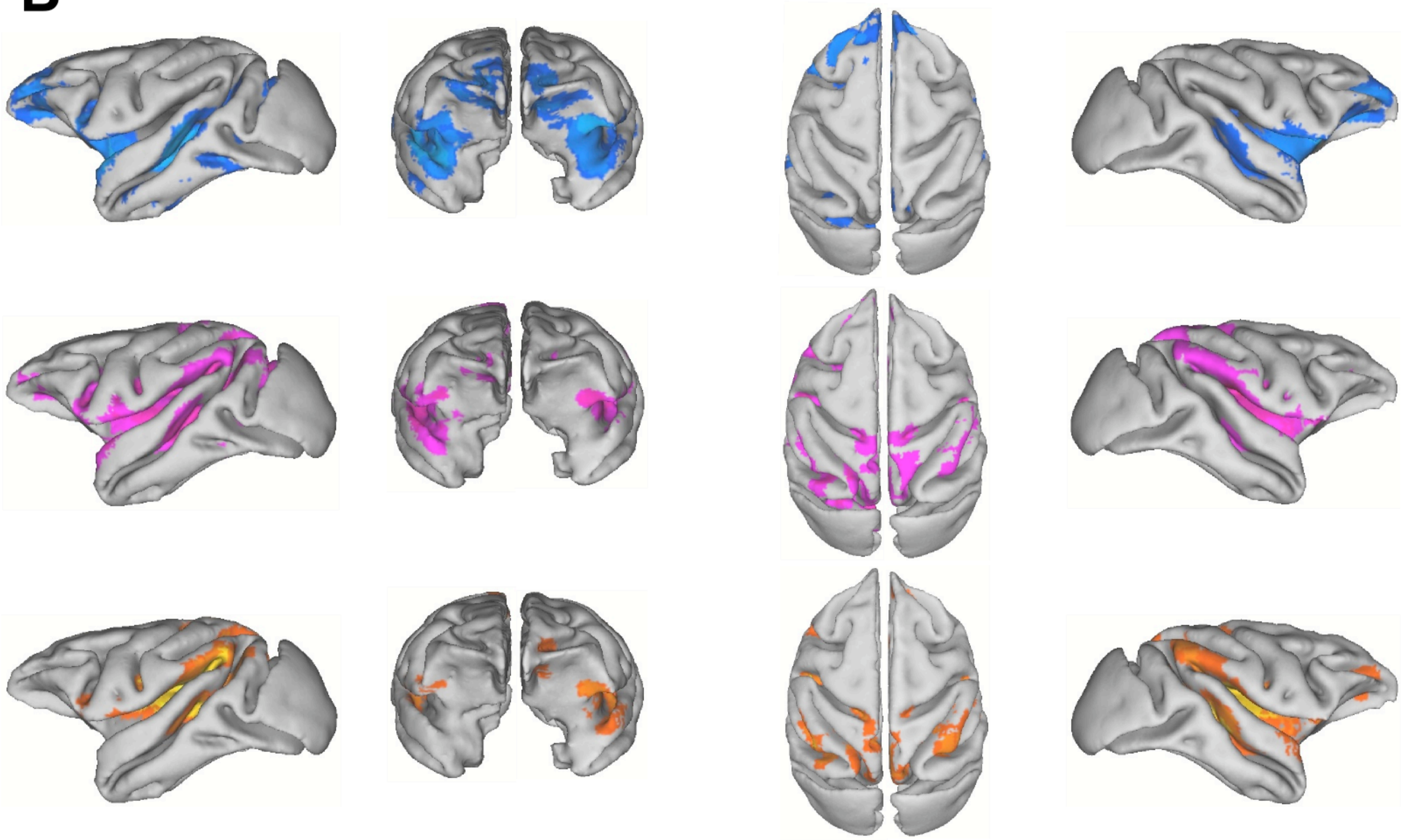
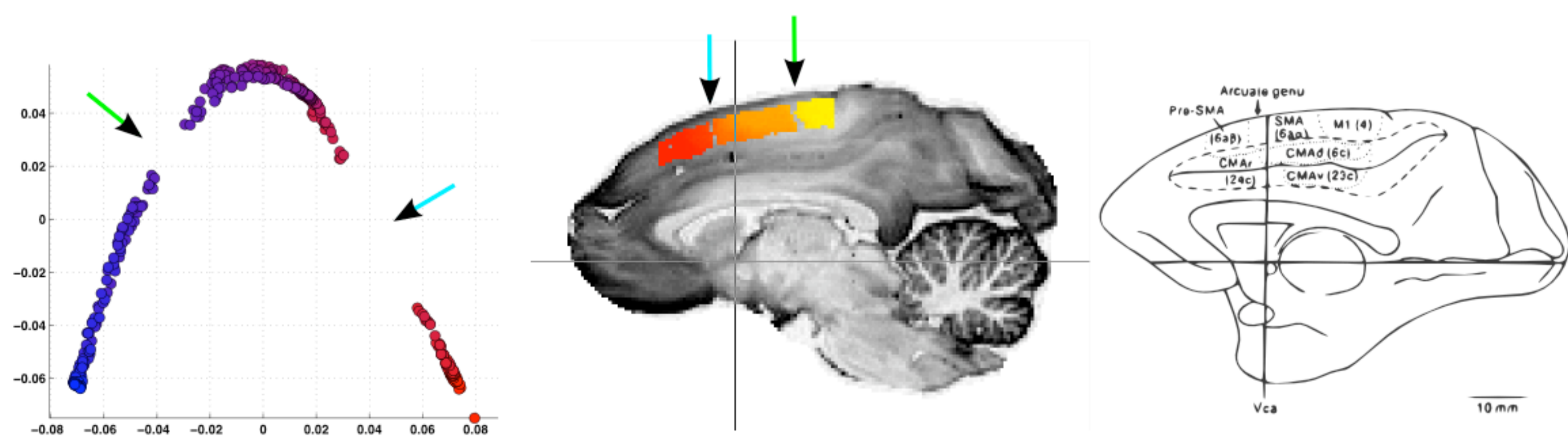


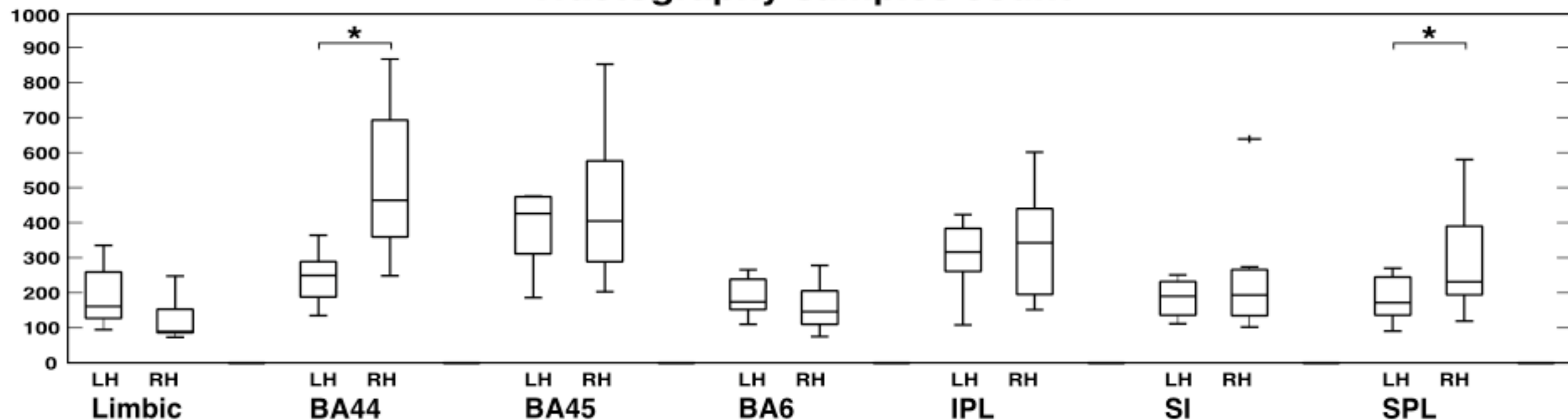
Number of tractography samples (log)

4.5

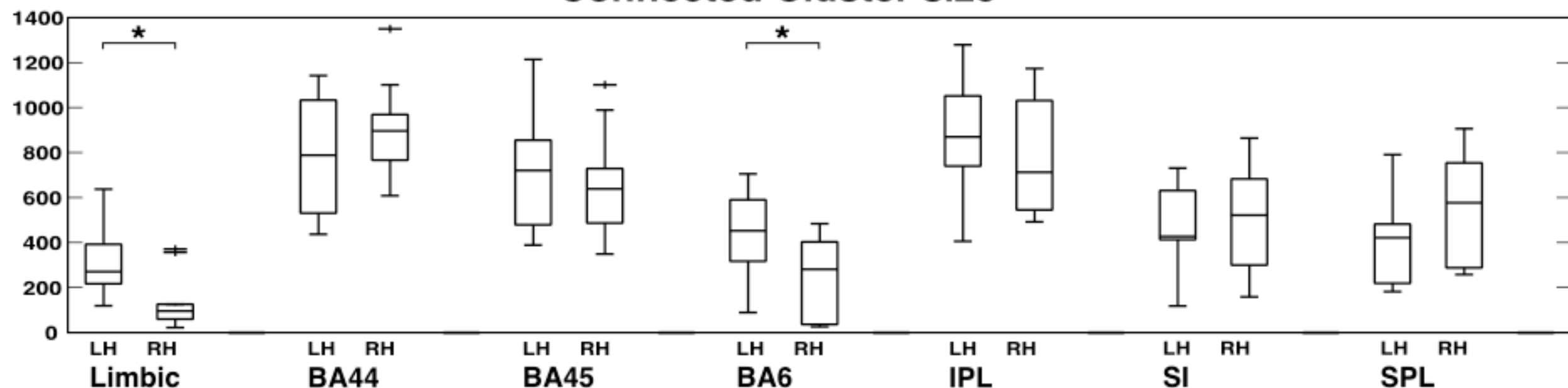
7.5

A**B****C**

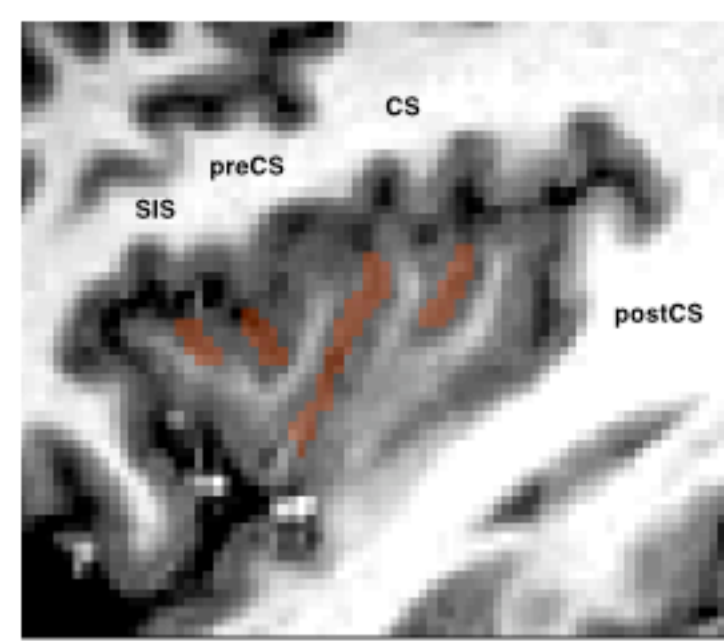
Tractography samples count



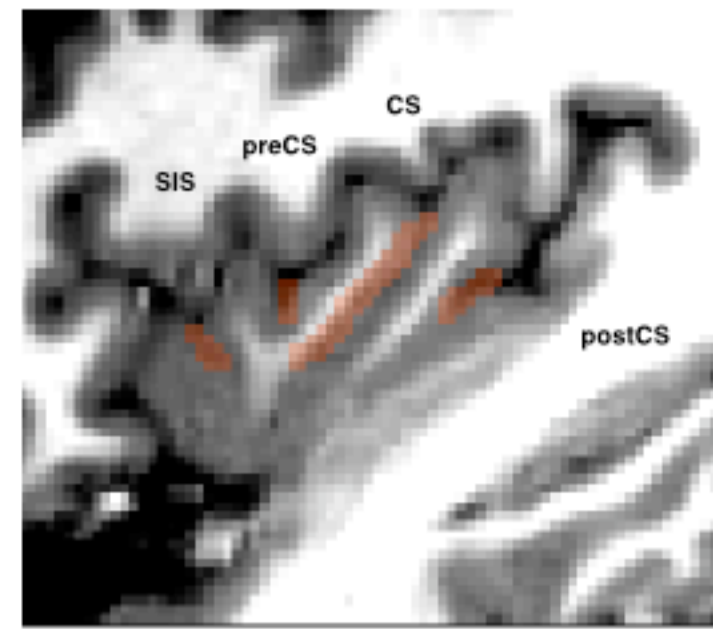
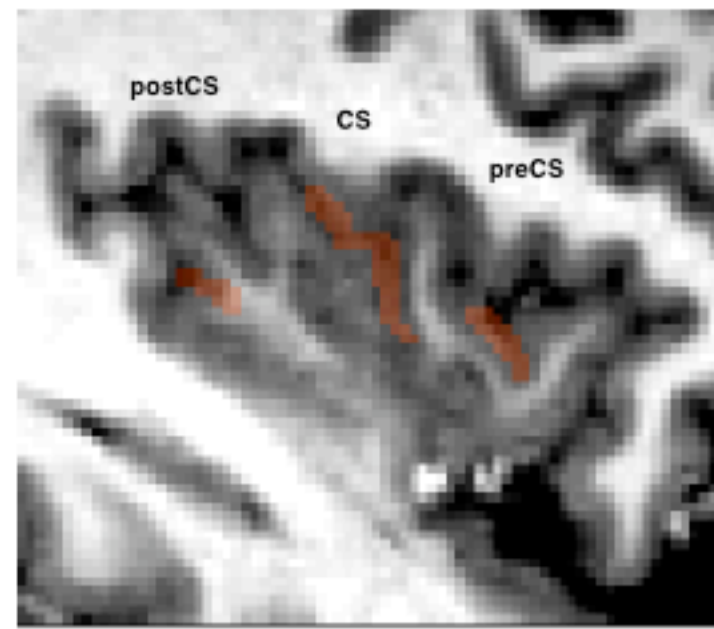
Connected Cluster size



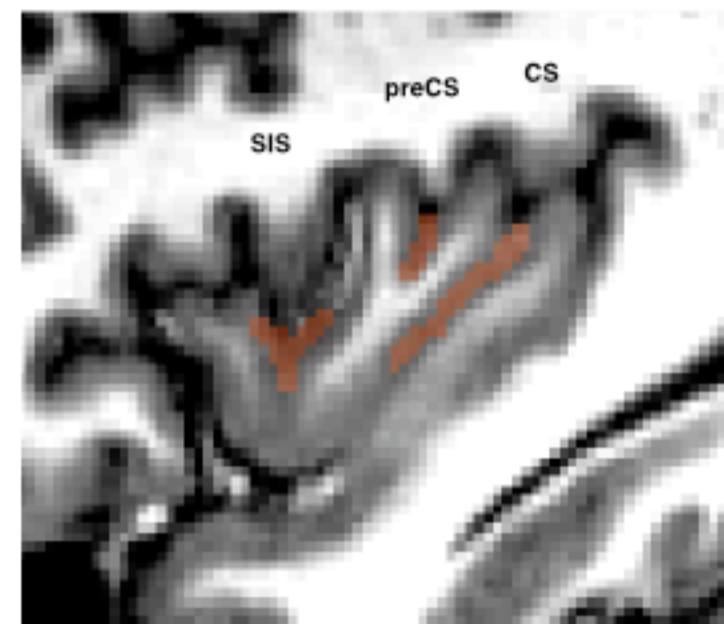
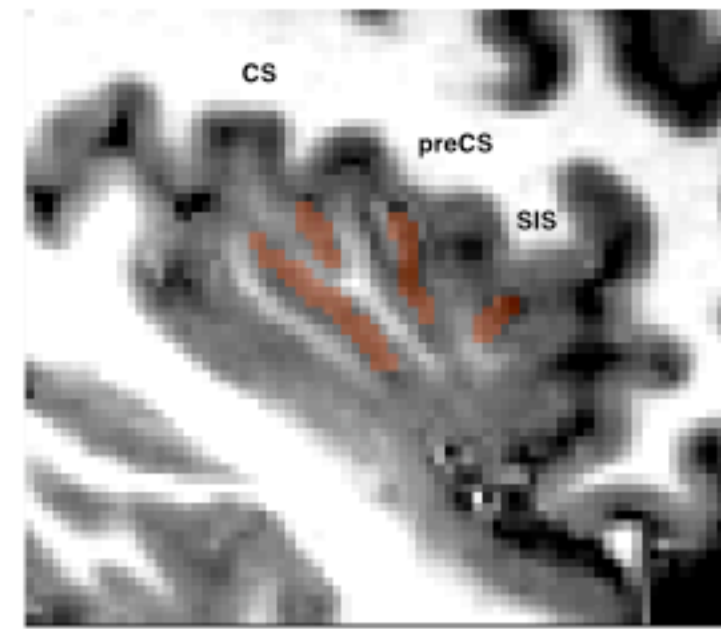
Outline of the insular sulci for each individual



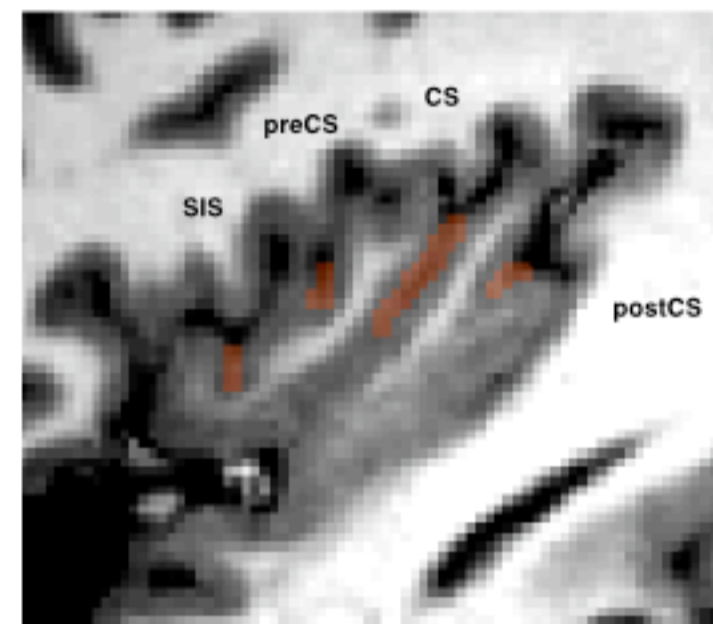
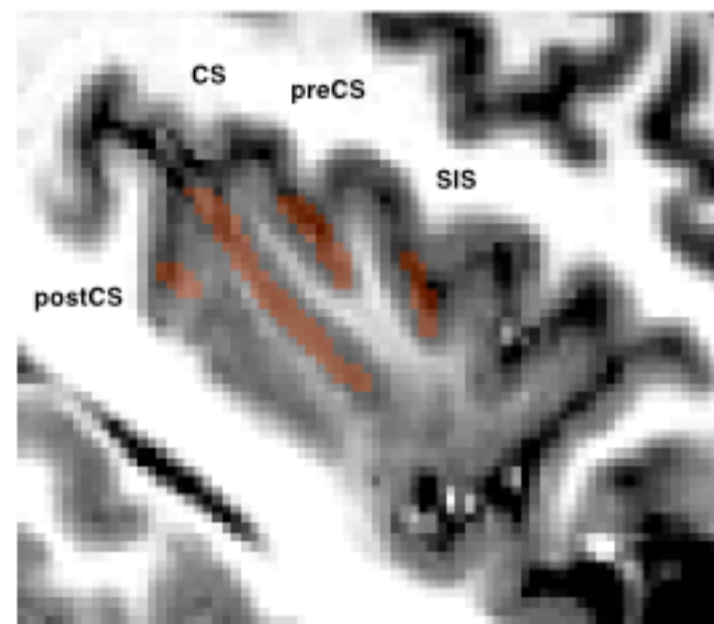
s1



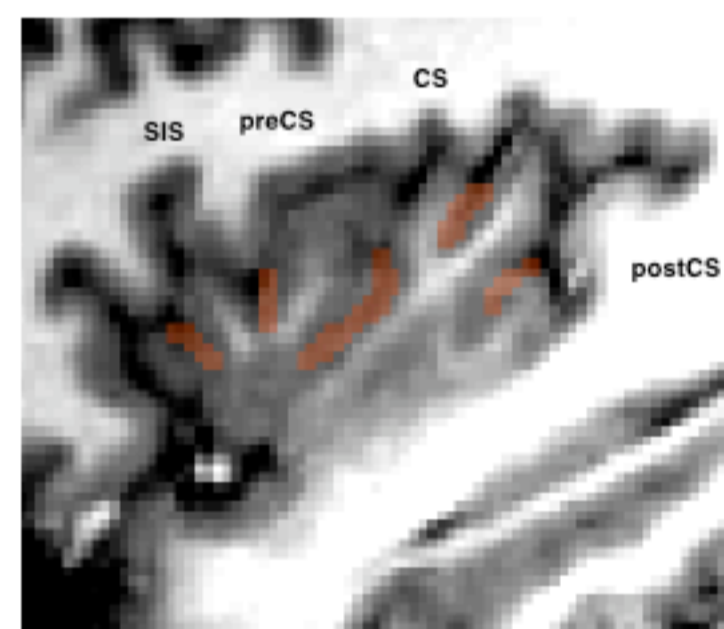
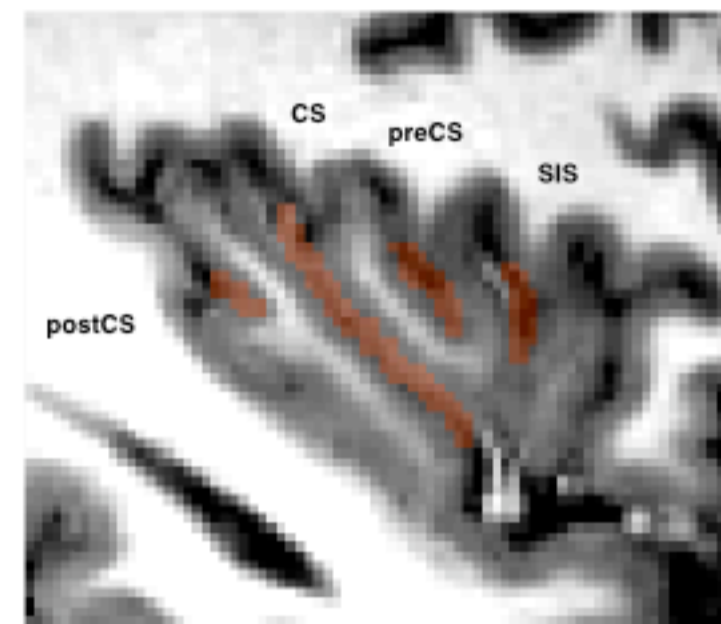
s6



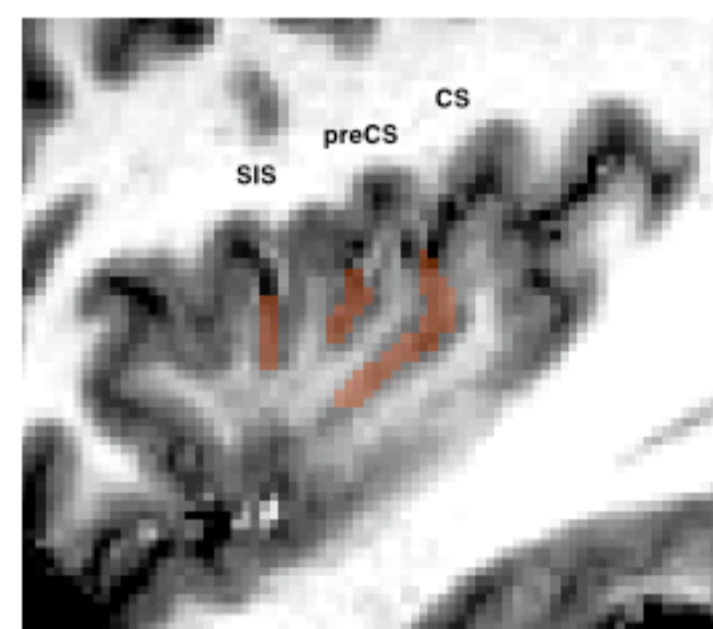
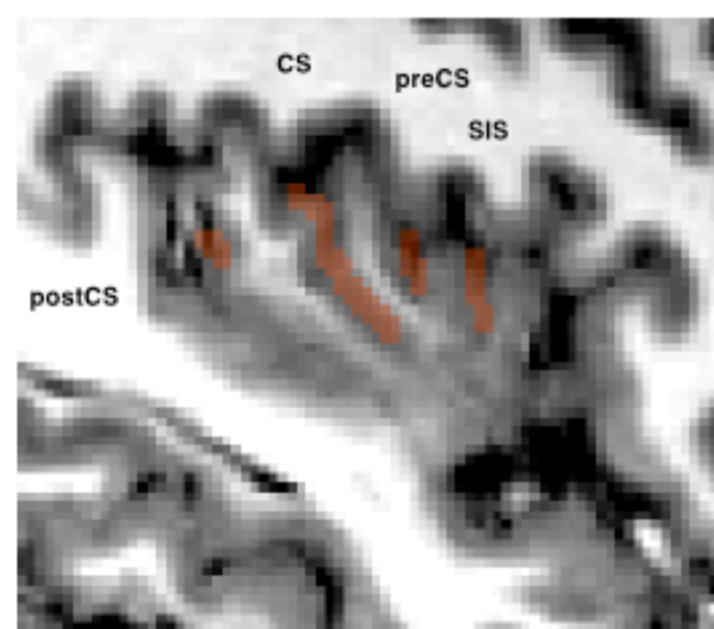
s2



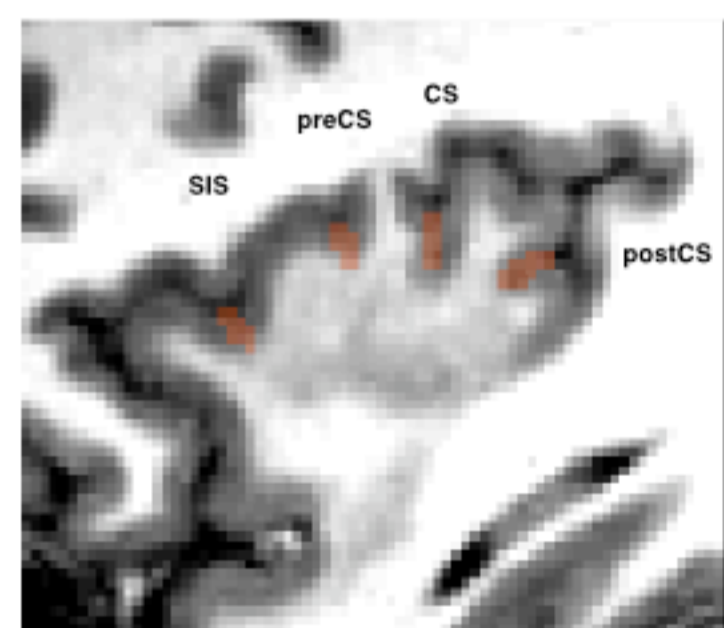
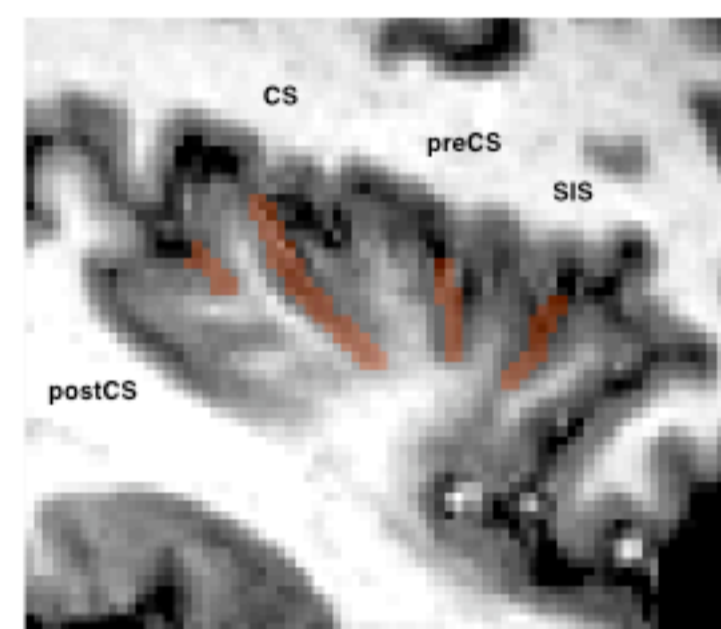
s7



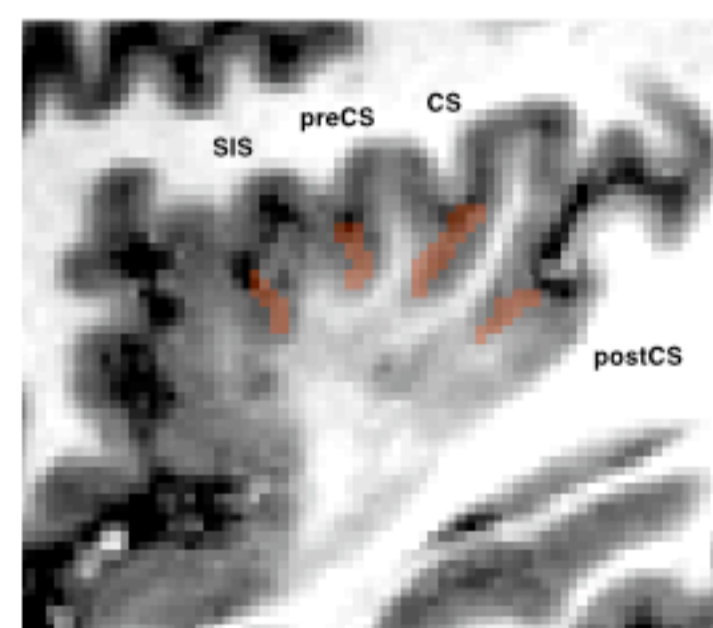
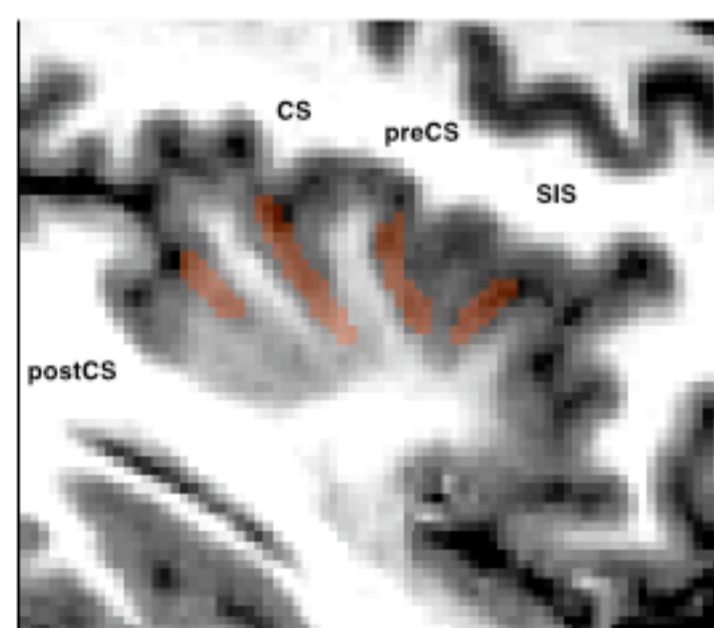
s3



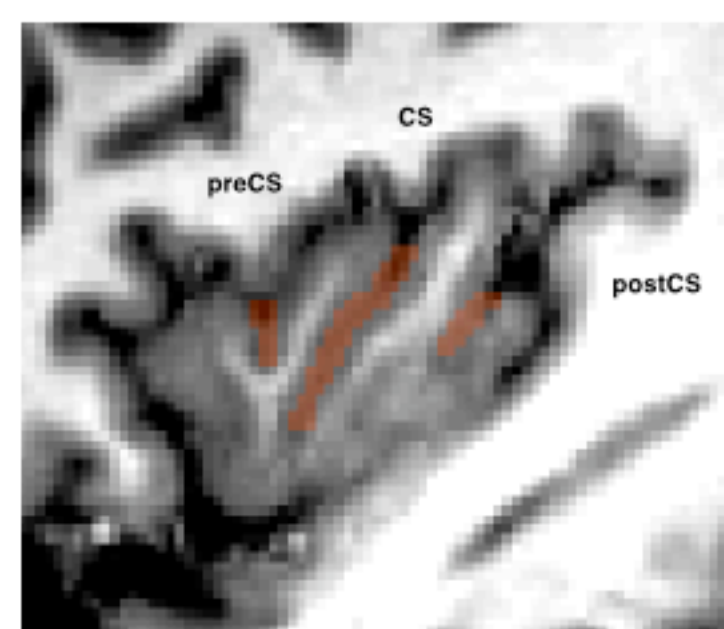
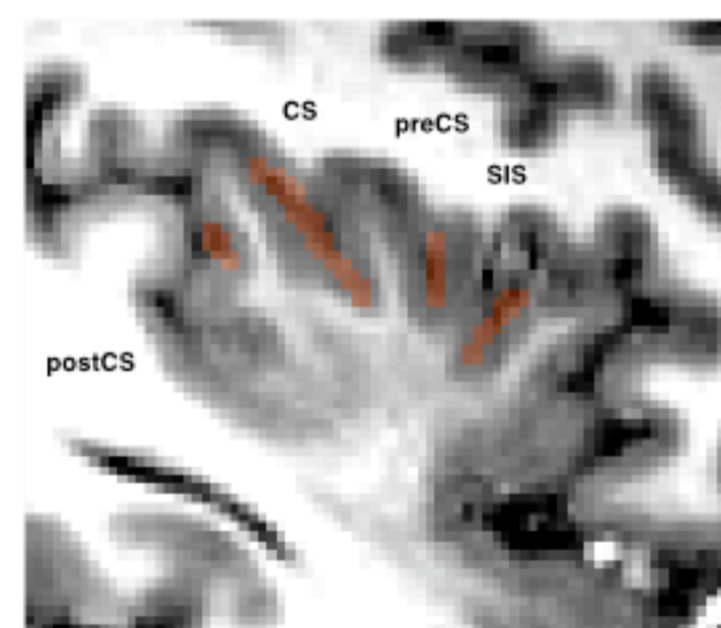
s8



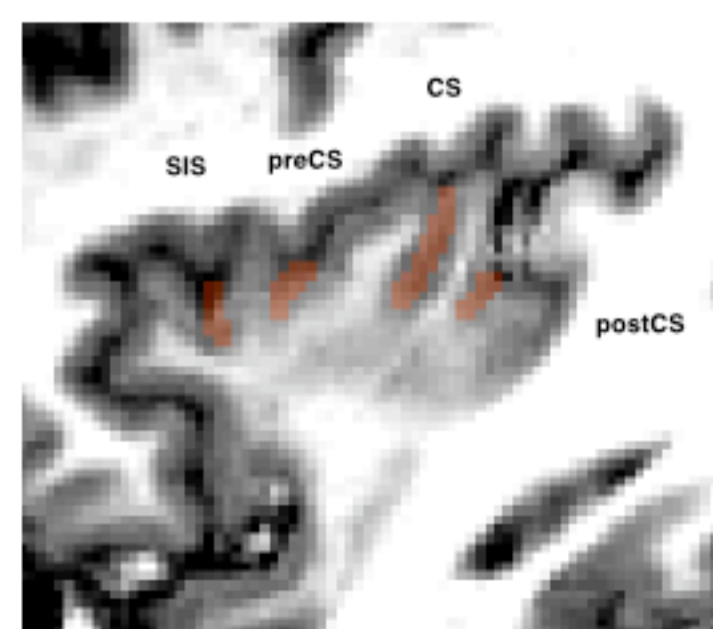
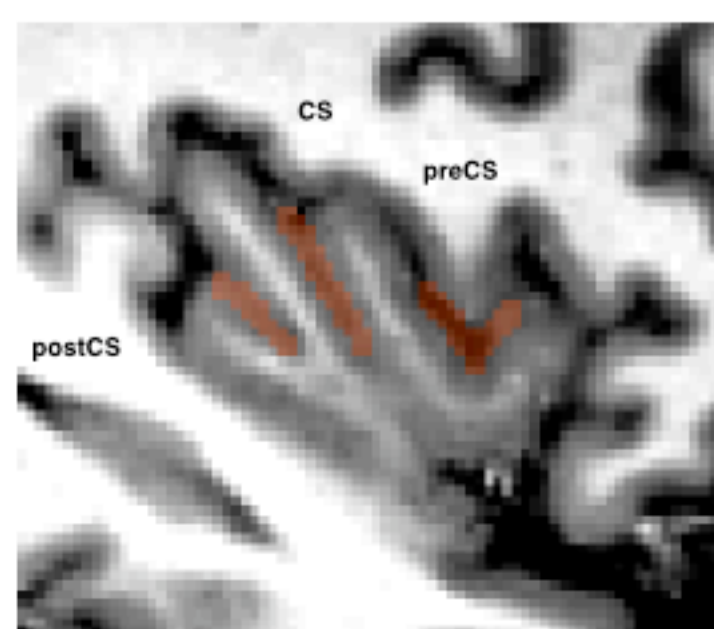
s4



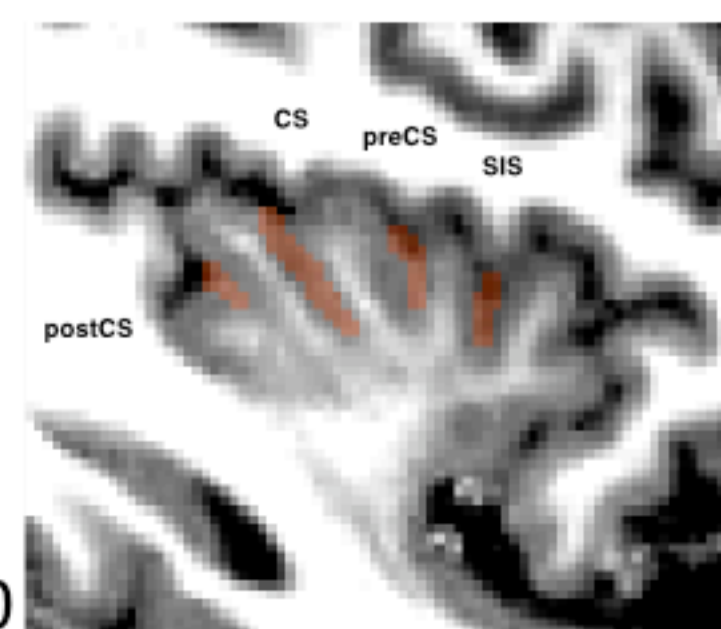
s9



s5



s10



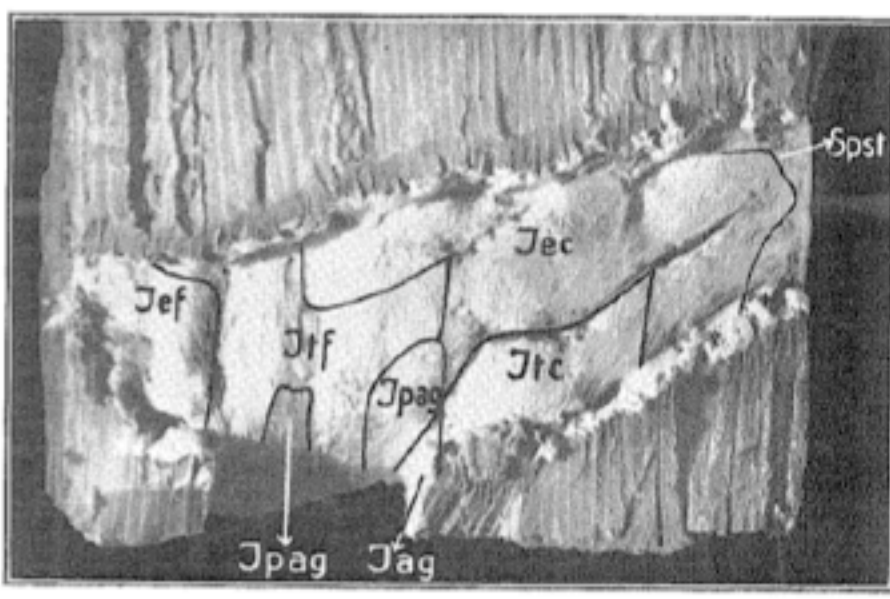


Abb. 80. Rekonstruktion der Insel beim Menschen (A 40) nach Entfernung des Operculum frontale, parietale und temporale. Lateralansicht. **Iag** = *Regio insularis agranularis*, **Ipag** = *Regio insularis propeagranularis*, **Itf** = *Subregio insularis tenuigranularis frontalis*, **Ite** = *Subregio insularis tenuigranularis caudalis*, **Ief** = *Subregio insularis eugranularis frontalis*, **Iec** = *Subregio insularis eugranularis caudalis*. Die vier letzteren stellen die *Regio insularis granularis (Igr)* dar. Vergr. 1:1.

Rose, 1928

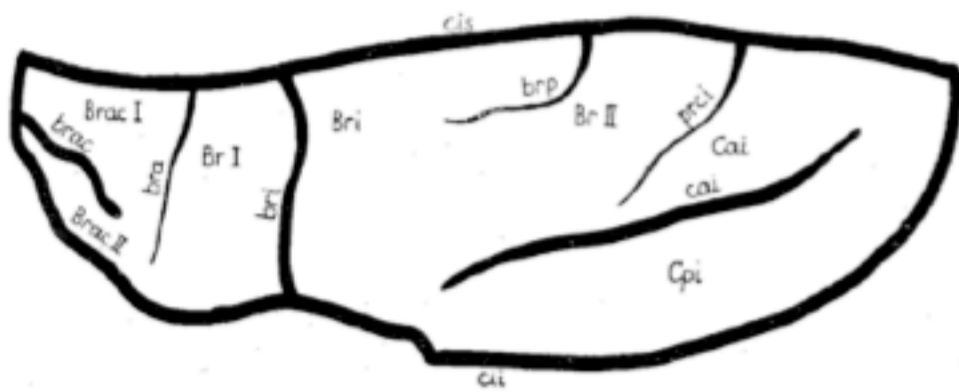


Abb. 78. Die Furchen und Windungen der lateralen, operkulisierten Inselrinde beim Menschen (A 40). Nachzeichnung der in Abb. 80 wiedergegebenen Rekonstruktion. Vergr. 1:5:1.

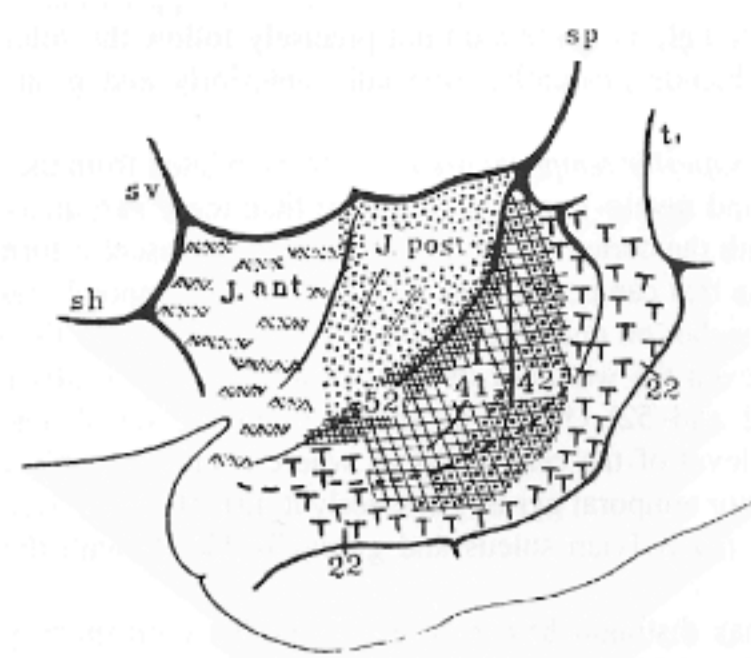
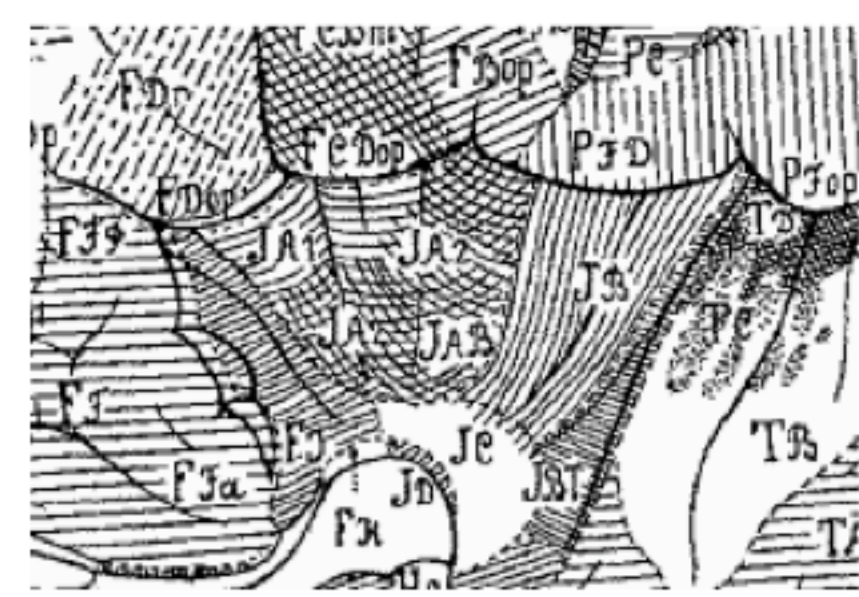


Fig. 89. Insular region and superior aspect of the superior temporal gyrus exposed. J. ant. = agranular anterior insular zone, J. post. = granular posterior insular zone, sp = posterior ramus of the Sylvian fissure, sv = vertical ramus of the Sylvian fissure, sh = horizontal ramus of the Sylvian fissure, t1 = superior temporal sulcus. On the superior aspect of the superior temporal gyrus are three areas: 52 = parainsular (*116) area, 41 = anterior or medial transverse temporal area, 42 = posterior or lateral transverse temporal area.

Brodmann, 1909



von Economo and Koskinas, 1925

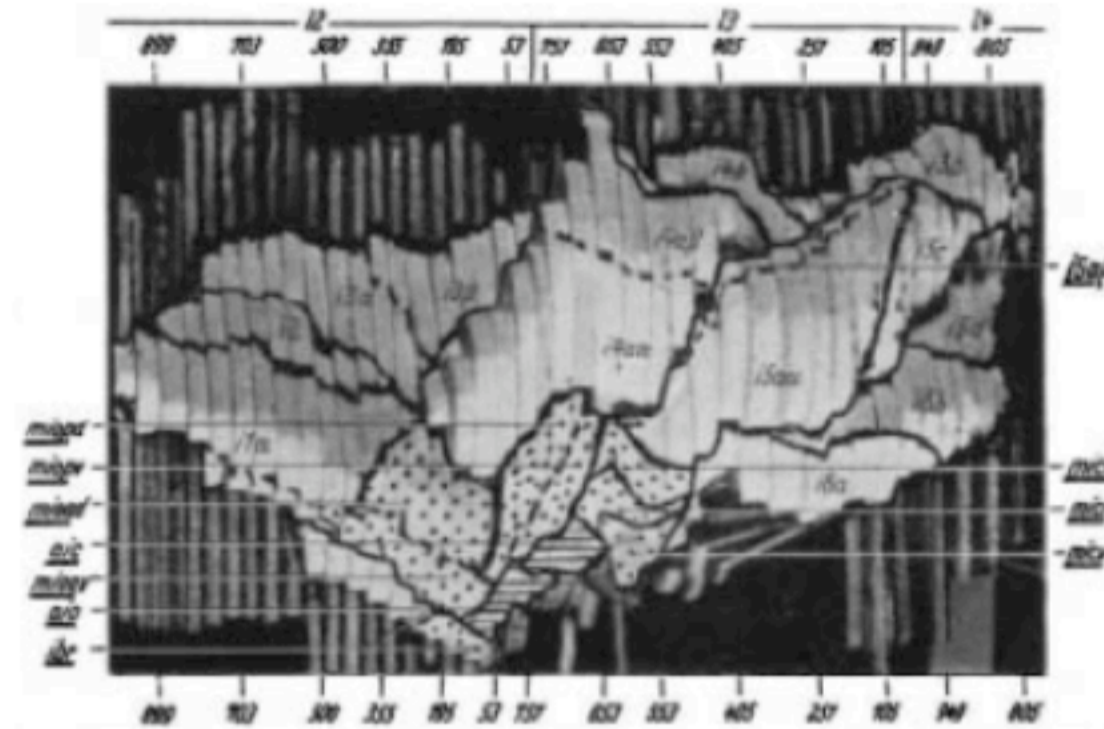


Abb. 9. Rekonstruktion des Inselteils des Claustrum von A 61 l. Lateralansicht. Vergr. ca. 1,5:1 der natürlichen, auf Grund der Schnittstärke berechneten Größe beim in Paraffin eingebetteten Gehirn. Ausgezogene Linien = Felder; gestrichelte Linien = Unterfelder; weiße Fläche = *Isocortex claustralis*; punktierte Fläche = *Mesocortex claustralis*; schraffierte Fläche = *Allo cortex claustralis*

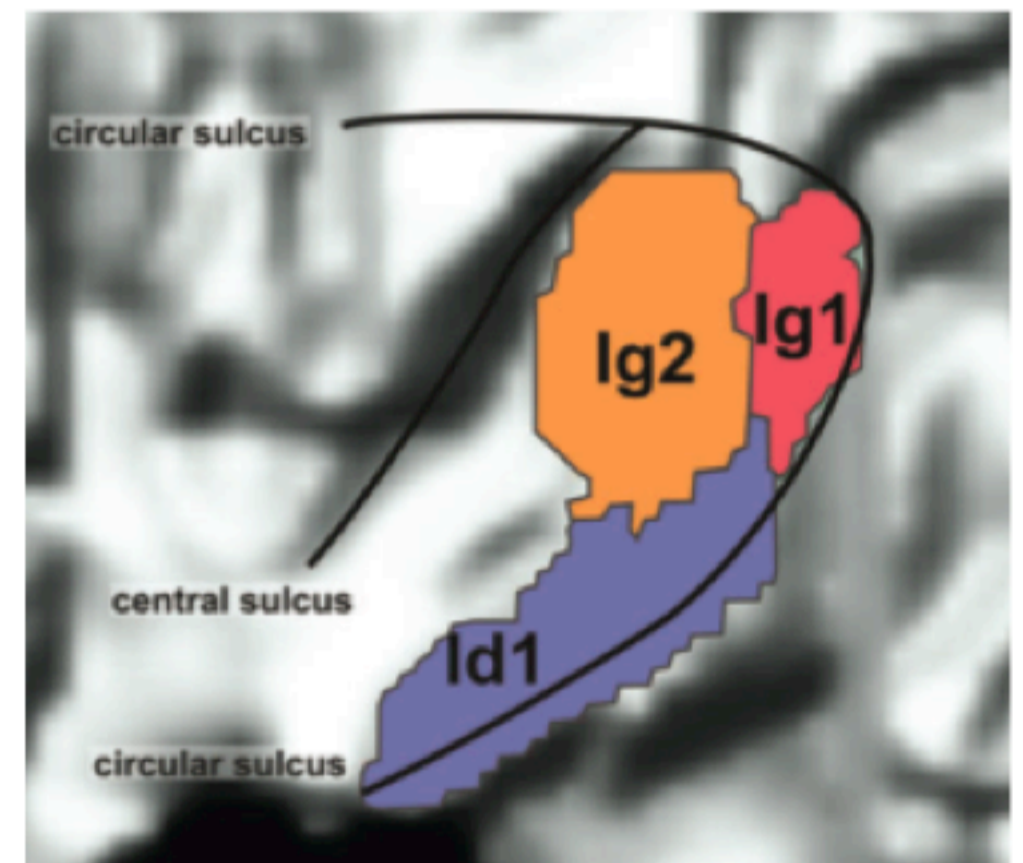
Brockhaus, 1940



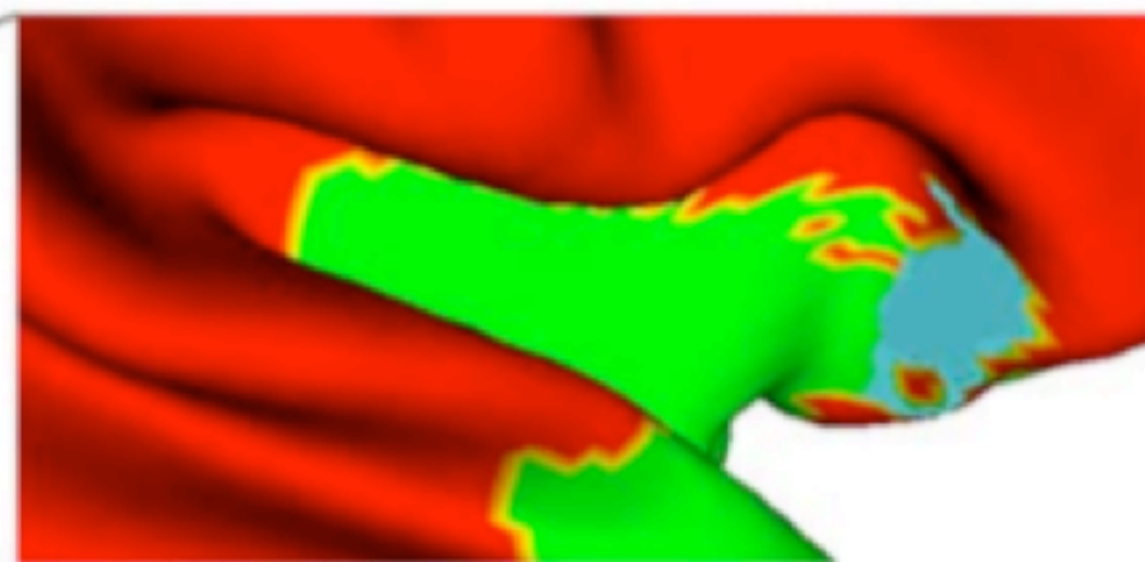
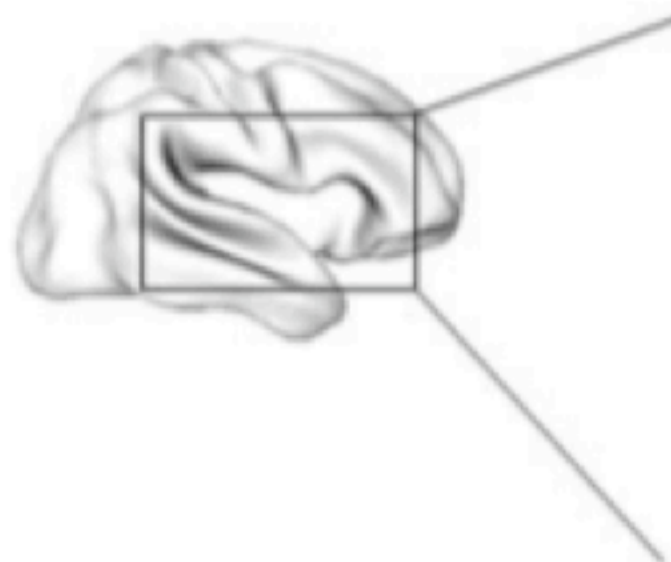
Flechsig, 1901



Bonthuis, Solodkin, van Hoesen, 2005



Kurth, 2009



Trajectory

■ Cubic

■ Quadratic

■ Linear

Shaw, 2008

Figure 5. Top, Detailed views of trajectories in the right medial prefrontal cortex, where isocortical regions have a cubic trajectory, and transitional areas have either a quadratic trajectory (e.g., the agranular and poorly laminated cortex of area 24a in the cingulate gyrus) or a linear decline in thickness (e.g., the thin and largely agranular cortex of the gyrus rectus). Bottom, The right insula shows progressively more complex trajectories moving: the posterior portion has a cubic trajectory (red), the body of the insula has a quadratic fit (green) and the anterior insula has a linear fit (blue). A similar pattern holds for the left insula.